THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,487—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Nov. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10000 |
| 2nd Dec. | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 8000 |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 30th " | MALOJA | 11000 | | |
| 1912 | | | | |
| 6th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 13th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 27th " | OCEANA | 7000 | | |
| 3rd Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 10th " | CHINA | 8000 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 2nd Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10000 | | |
| 9th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | *ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 23rd " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 30th " | MARMORA | 10000 | | |
| 6th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | | |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12000 |
| 4th May. | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 891 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 528 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1911 | Due Bombay about 1911 | Leave Karachi about 1911 | Leave Bombay about 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Vienna | 4673 | .... | .... | 9 Nov. | ... |
| City of London | 7030 | .... | .... | 21 Nov. | ... |
| | | | | Calcutta | |
| City of Benares | 6773 | .... | .... | 22 Nov. | ... |
| Trafford Hall | 3321 | .... | 17 Nov. | 9 Dec. | ... |
| City of Lahore | 7163 | .... | 21 Nov. | 16 Dec. | ... |
| City of Athens | 5394 | 16 Nov. | 9 Dec. | 3 Jan. '12 | ... |
| City of Birmingham | 7009 | 30 Nov. | 23 Dec. | 13 Jan. | 15 Jan. '12 |
| City of York | 7810 | 16 Dec. 1912 | 8 Jan. '12 | 30 Jan. | 1 Feb. |
| City of Sparta | 5413 | 4 Jan. | 27 Jan. | ... | 13 Feb. |
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | 13 Jan. | 5 Feb. | 27 Feb. | 29 Feb. |
| Trafford Hall | 3321 | 23 Jan. | 16 Feb. | 13 Mar. | ... |
| City of Calcutta | 7312 | 3 Feb. | 26 Feb. | 20 Mar. | 25 Mar. |
| City of Athens | 5394 | 20 Feb. | 15 Mar. | 6 Apl. | ... |
| City of Vienna | 4672 | ... | .... | ... | 13 Apl. |
| City of Birmingham | 7009 | 2 Mar. | 25 Mar. | 17 Apl. | ... |
| City of York | 7800 | 12 Mar. | 4 Apl. | 27 Apl. | 29 Apl. |
| City of Sparta | 5415 | 26 Mar. | 18 Apl. | 11 May | ... |
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | 10 Apr. | 3 May | 25 May | 27 May |

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

| FARES | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 378 | Rs. 681 | Rs. 429 | Rs. 649 |
| " London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,051 | 489 | 836 |
| " Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to the forfeiture of their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer if detained by stress of weather, provided it is certified that it was impossible to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each vessel carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardesses.

All vessels have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin throughout.

CARGO.

Rates of Freight advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Steamers call at Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

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TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

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## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 9th Nov. | 9 a.m. | *via C. M. |
| Linga | 2184 | Fri. | 10th Nov. | 6 a.m. | † direct |
| Lhasa | 2194 | Mon. | 13th Nov. | 11 a.m. | ‡via P. D. & C. M. |

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 15th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Sarawa, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

9th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bregenz | 3305 | A. Petris | 15th Nov. 1911 |
| Africa | 4720 | E. Sobocich | 1st Dec. " |
| Habsburg | 3979 | ... | 16th Dec. " |
| Koerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan. 1912. |
| Bregenz | 3305 | A. Petris | 15th " " |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | ... | 1st Feb. " |
| Habsburg | 3979 | ... | 16th Feb. " |
| Semiramis | 3999 | ... | 1st Mar. " |
| Bregenz | 3305 | A. Petris | 15th " " |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | ... | 1st April " |
| Habsburg | 3979 | ... | 16th " " |
| Semiramis | 3999 | ... | 1st May " |
| Bregenz | 3305 | A. Petris | 15th " " |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | ... | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | B. Cobol | 28th Jan. 1912 |
| Persia | 5895 | S. Chiunak | 26th Feb. " |
| Nippon | 6350 | E. Tarabochia | 28th Mar. " |
| Vorwaerts | 5900 | R. Danneeker | 27th April " |
| Austria | 7588 | G. Raicich | 28th " " |
| China | 6017 | P. Pavisich | 28th May " |
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | B. Cobol | 27th June " |

Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500

" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750

" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*

" Class to London via Trieste and back " 90 to 1038*

Second Class to Trieste or Venice ..... " 350

" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525

" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 420 to 449*

" Class to London via Trieste and back " 633 to 725*

*Fares according to class of railway.

** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450

" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675

Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594*

" Class to London via Trieste and back ..... " 833 to 963*

* Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | From Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | 5895 | S. Chiunak | 21th Nov. 1911. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 53, Church gate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum net, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

## BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Nuwara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

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CUPS for ICES.

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in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the

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Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

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WITH THOSE OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

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| Unicorn | 125° | " " |
| Vishnu | 125° | " " |

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Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.

OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, strangling, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 8 Green Street Fort

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### EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

**Under the Direct Patronage of His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor.**

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the public by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, at 6-15 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1911, and will remain OPEN DAILY thereafter until 6th January, 1912, between the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS, (excluding Saturdays), 4 p.m. to midnight.
SATURDAYS ..... 3 p.m. to midnight.
SUNDAYS ..... 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The admission at the gates will be Re. 1. Sailors and soldiers in uniform and children under ten at half price.

Books of coupon tickets will be issued to ladies or gentlemen at Rs. 15. These books contain afternoon and evening admission coupons, two for each of the 28 days above stated, 76 coupons in all. Holders of these coupon books have the right to obtain two family coupon books at Rs. 10 each to cover admission for the same period of one adult or two children belonging to their families.

School children under 17 years of age can obtain a coupon book through the Head Masters of their schools at Rs. 5 only.

The Exhibition Club is known as "Clubland" and gentlemen desiring to become members should apply through a member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. A list of Committee members can be obtained on application. A Clubland ticket, which covers admission to the Club and to the Exhibition also as long as it is open, costs Rs. 25 and further tickets for the ladies and families of members can be had at reduced rates.

The Committee reserve the right to alter the rates for admission and for tickets at any time without notice. All tickets are issued subject to the printed rules, a copy of which will be given to every ticket holder on application.

The office of the Exhibition is situated at the West Gate, Esplanade Road, where all enquiries and applications for tickets should be made.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE,
General Secretary.

### NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING ACCOMMODATION in the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the Disembarkation and Reception of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES, THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, should be made in writing to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1911.

2. The address must be given in full when applying for a card of admission.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay

### THE IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

A GRAND FEATURE OF DELHI DURBAR.
THE LONGEST VIEW WITH BEST ACCOMODATION.
(i. e. sofas and chairs)
and shortest confinement to seats.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Just in front of the exit (Delhi) gate of the fort.
Apply Sharp.

RATES CURRENT UP TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

1. Seats on the Eastern side of Jumma Masjid, the most prominent one, giving the best and longest sight—
(a) Sofas Rs. 20 per seat.
(b) Chairs Rs. 15 per seat.
2. Chairs on other sides Rs. 10 and 7 per seat.
3. Seats for parda ladies with best parda arrangements and female attendants—
Chair Rs. 7 per seat.
Other seats Rs. 5 per seat.

A separate space specified for Europeans.

THE KING EDWARD All India Memorial Foundation Stone Ceremony can be witnessed from the Eastern Front Seats at Rs. 3 Per Seats.

Discount.

Purchasers of more than 10 tickets will be allowed 5 per cent discount.

AGENTS.

Special terms for Agents.

N. B.—No refund on Tickets once issued.

Apply to
SHRI KRISHN DASS,
Gurwala and Banker, DELHI.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

**DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.**
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.

Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0
Delhi ..... A. 6-57

UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20

NORTH-WEST ROUTE

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 8-45

UP.
Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK WILKINSON,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 9TH NOV.,
For the first time in Bombay
The great Adelphi Theatre Success
THE QUAKER GIRL.
FRIDAY, "OUR MISS GIBBS"
SATURDAY, "A WALTZ DREAM"
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, 13th AND 14th
"A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER,"
Prices Rs. 5, 3, and Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. Rose and Co.

### EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.
RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.
For a Special Engagement
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THURSDAY, Nov. 9TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"POTTED PLAYS."
AND
PELISSIER'S HIGHLY AMUSING BURLESQUE OF
HAMLET,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDYS.
HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER."
"A FATAL SONATA."
FOOLSHEAD, TOTO, JANE, M. PRINCE.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

### SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION:—9-30 to 11-30

## SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Wesleyn Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, chest of drawers, cottage and square pianos, English palm stands, rice oil paintings writing tables with drawers, chairs, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 9th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mirchi Lane.
Suit No. 717 of 1911.
Nandramdas Mathuradas and another.....Plaintiffs
vs.
R. D. Sethna and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties described below, on the day hereunder mentioned.

Lot No. 2.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages of tenements standing thereon situate at Mirchi Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Mirchi Lane, on the south side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, by the same, more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 757, New No. 6486, Old Survey No. 475, New Survey No. 2755, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2044, Street Nos. 12-14, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Kaka Colabawala, on or towards the south by the Munshi Lane, on or towards the east by the property of Ranchordas Talsidas, and on or towards the west by the property of Meghji Hunsraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 P. M.
OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE STAR NUMBERS.
By our all round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
Grand Benefit Performance in Aid of
DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL FUND.
MARK FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10th.
A well-known Parsee Gentleman will enter the Tigers Cage and have Supper with the Royal Bengal Tiger Family.
GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS !!!
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 11th and SUNDAY, Nov. 12th.
Madame HARMSTON LOVE will give away TWO HANDSOME WATCHES, one Gold and one Silver amongst the Children.
HAVE YOU A GRAMOPHONE.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11.
Madame HARMSTON will give away a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.
Coupons given away from FRIDAY, Nov. 10th.
NEXT SOUVENIER MATINEES Sat. and Sun. Nov. 11th & 12th
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 24; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.
No Complementary Tickets on Thursday Night.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director,
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

### MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome:—

**S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO**
OF THE **101** BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
**Price 12 Annas.**

**S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO**
OF THE **100** BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
**Price 12 Annas.**

**S. ROSE & CO.'S**
**GIANT BUDGET**
OF **100** SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
**Price 12 Annas.**

**S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO**
of **100 BEST SONGS**
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
**Price 1 Rupee.**

THE UNIVERSAL
**SONG FOLIO NO. 3.**
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
**Price Rs. 1-14.**

**S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO**
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
**Price 12 Annas.**

**S. ROSE & CO.'S 2ND FOLIO**
OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES.
41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
**Price 12 Annas.**

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.
S. ROSE & Co. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
**S. ROSE & CO.**

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I, B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 5 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummam Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoe Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125 deg. | 4 0 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 10 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) | 3 10 0 | do. |
| do. 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 0 0 | per 8 gallons |
| Camel 125 deg. (in tins) | 3 10 0 | per two tins |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices for accepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF 100 TONS POWELLIZED WOOD SCANTLINGS, at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co's Works, at Tank Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents for the Powell Wood Process Co., Tank Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

About 100 tons Powellized Protik scantlings in small lots to suit buyers.

Sizes 5 by 3, 6 by 3, 6 by 1, 8 by 1, 5 by 1, 3 by 2, 3 by 3, 4 by 3, 5 by 3, 6 by 3, 8 by 3, 9 by 3, 4 by 4, 5 by 4, 6 by 4, 7 by 4, 4 by 1½, 5 by 1½, 6 by 1½, 8 by 1½, 5 by 2, 6 by 2, 7 by 2, 8 by 3, 7 by 7, 8 by 8, 8 by 6, 6 by 6, 5 by 5, 6 by 5, and other odd sizes in lengths up to 16 feet.

N. B.—This wood will not be attacked by white ants and dry rot, and is suitable for building, owing to its superior strength and durability.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller's shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood housenoid furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs with mirror border, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, full size mahogany billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, etc., large size Chubb's safe on stand, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, Chinaware, Zinc large tanks, marble pillars, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens, weighing chair large size cooking stove, English and Lazarus made drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, English-made bedroom suits, Robert-made Chesterfield easy chairs, photographic kit, Hopkinson and Cope improved Albion press, photo types, photographic snow cases, chandeliers, gas lamps, large telescope etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, old Government House Road, in the big bungalow in Morarji Mill Compound, nearly opposite Lady Sakerbai Animal Hospital, the valuable and handsome latest design, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, set of dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined embossed plush, Winbridge's cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables, and teapoys, bookcases, ladies' and gents' writing tables, Semigrand piano forte, also blackwood furniture single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothe and gown presses, ice box, marble clock, blackwood carved furniture, medicine chest, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, bronze figures, rubber tyred bicycle wasel vis-a-vis, rubber tyred office shigram both in good order, chestnut cob and harness, etc., the property of C. H. Collinge, Esqr., Manager, Morarji Mill and others.

N. B.—The carriages and horse will be sold at 4 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as 2 sets of drawing-room sofas an chairs, glass panel screws, mirror and pannelled door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled topped teapoys, hatstand, phonographs, English double-door safe, cup-boards, chest of drawers.

At 3 p.m., By Order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver on Suit No. 1,143 of 1909, Parsotum vs. Soonderdas, large lot of silver utensils, such as water pots, trays, lotas, kettle, tea set, rosewater bottles, etc.

By Order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estates of the following Insolvents—
Re Dhanumal Mugairam.
Gold head, neck and ear ornaments beads etc, silver ornaments, weighing about 6275 tolas such as todas, vala, waist chains and parts of ornaments.
Re Chotalal Mulchand Sha.
Safe by Godrej, copying press, cupboard, clock vaselamps, mehta boxes etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 handsome rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred shigram.
1 rubber tyred brougham.
The property of a gentleman—
1 all days single cylinder 6½ H. P. 3 seated motor car in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 9th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Gramophone and Records, Piano etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop of Mr. A.C. Patel, Kalbadevi on account of the underwriters:—
A quantity of gramophone, and records, piano etc. damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods nails, soap, provision, cotton and rubberseed, coal tar, bicarb of soda, coal pitch, firecrakers planks, cases brasso, metal polish, mineral oil, cigarettes, 50 drums rectified spirit, dangerous petroleum, 10 bags sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

At 4-30 p.m. at Mazagaon combustible warehouse 50 casks coal pitch and one case firecrackers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
BONA-FIDE SALE
of
JAPANESE FANCY AND ARTISTIC GOODS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 10th inst., sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next to Messrs. KING & Co., at the entrance of Meadows Street, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of gold decorated and richly coloured satsuma ware, superior Kaga and Imari vases, bowls and plates; coloured and gilt porcelain tea and coffee sets, dinner services from 54 to 184 pieces sets of flowers pots, jardineers, oxidysed silver dressing cases, paper weights and table ornaments, gold gilt lacquered ware; Chinese cloissone including a few pieces of bronze ware and old China.

Also a few pieces of Kobe Crepe Sarees.

The sale will commence at 2-45 p. m. each day.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1911.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. "SOMERSET COTTAGE," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, for about one year from 15th November. Dining-Room, Drawing-room, 4 Bed-rooms with Dressing-room. Excellent Stabling and Servants' accommodation. Rent Rs. 300. For particulars apply to

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound system. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

### REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policies issued... | ...6,650 for | £. | 2,345,721 |
| New Premiums (1910) | ... | ,, | 109,674 |
| Annual Income | ... | ,, | 1,451,086 |
| Assets | ... | ,, | 10,466,010 |
| Total Payments under Policies | | ,, | 26,765,113 |
| Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ... | ... | £ | 442,000 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 28,590,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 12,750,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ..... | 1,525,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED ..... | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL .....£1,200,
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Pukan, Shanghai (Parsak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Sabaria, Soerabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.
THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly. On amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made at ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,750,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | $ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BR

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 79 1-16 | | 3-8 |
| do. Rentes ... | 95 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 94 1-4 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. securities... | 83 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Bar silver in London ... | 25 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 25 1-3 | 3-16 | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | Closed. | | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25-15 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20-48 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York .. | Closed. | | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 4 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 21st Sept | | |
| 3 months' sight .. | 3 5-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 3 7-16 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine | | | |
| Trade Bills... | 3 7-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine | | | |
| Trade Bills... | 4 1-8 | u | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1-8 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Steady. | Good business done. |
| Futures | ... | Steady. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | Steady with a moderate demand. | |
| Total Sales | ... | 10,000 bales |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | | 2,500 " |
| Imports | ... | 25,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 5-14+04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 9 3-15+1-16 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec. Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-90 | 4 9 3 | 4 91 | 4 9 3 | 4 9 4 |
| +04 | +04 | +03 | +03 | +04 |
| April-May. | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. | |
| 4 96 | 4 9 3 | 4 99 | 5-0 | |
| +03 | +04 | +04 | +04 | |

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9 09 March 9-16.
New York Market closed.

Futures—Month of Dec. } Advanced on bullish Government condition report.

Futures—Month of March. 8-03 +02

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 9 1-+03
Do. do March ... 9 19+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... ... d 4 5-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... ... d 4 7-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... ... d 4 9-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... ... d 4 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... ... d 4 13-16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... ... d 4 15-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... ... d 4 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... ... d 4 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... ... d 5
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... ... d 4 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... ... d 4 14-16
Good Broach ... ... ... ... d 4 14-16
F. G. Broach ... ... ... ... d 5 1-32
Fine Broach ... ... ... ... d 5 3-32
Good Khandeish ... ... ... ... d 4 9-16
F. G. Khandeish... ... ... ... d 4 11-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ..... 9 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn ..... 9 1-2
Dhootles, Shirtings, steady nothing much doing.

### WHEAT.

Wheat Fine Karachi ...25 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-1 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .....
Do. Name of Ports— ... .....
Yellow Gaseral, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

...w York Fair Rio (No. ...lity) ... ... ... ...15 5-8—1-8

...ubber 4-3 unchgd—Nov.-Dec.—Value—Firm.

...ALS—

...pper Brazzers ..... £ 67 1-2+1-2
...ellow Metal ..... d 6—1-16
Standard Copper G M B ..... £56 1-15+1-3

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...0-3—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 19 5 1-4—2 1-4—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
...e—Dull, only limited business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Neglected, nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...16 3—1 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Offered more freely. Closed steady.
C & R & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 9—3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Still nothing doing. Sellers offering at less money.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market still idle.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8th Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Nov., 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ..... | 46 | 56,252 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 23 | 29,715 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight credits. The Banks closed early pending the receipt of Council Bill allotments to-day, and there was little business done during the morning. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec. |
| Do. do France | ...179 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...136 |
| Shanghai " | ...180 1-4 |
| Japan " | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 1-8 for Cash and 94 15-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day closing at the opening rates.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... | ... | Rs. 95 | 2 0 |
| Settlement ... | ... | Rs. 94 | 15 0 |

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-4 higher for ready at 25 1-4 and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 1-8. The New York market was closed yesterday. The local market has been firmer in sympathy with the rise at Home, and rates close as under.

Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs | 24 0 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " | 24 0 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | ... | " | 63 10 0 |
| " 1st Settlement ... | | " | 63 10 0 |
| " 2nd " ... | | " | 63 14 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the Home markets closed rather steadier. The local market also opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs. 247, fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 240-41, and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 237. We have again had a quiet day with a little doing in contracts, and a closing prices at 6 p. m. are as under.

Ready new crop is steady with a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach ... ... | Rs. | 246 | March |
| Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat | " | 249 | Jan. |
| Fine M G Nagpur ... ... | " | 247 | " |
| Fine M G Yeotmal ... ... | " | 245 | " |
| Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon | " | 243 | " |
| Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... | " | 240 | " |
| Fine M G Khandeish ... | " | 237 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | " | 230 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | " | 248-3 | Nov. |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | " | 240 | Dec. |
| Fine M G Bengal ... ... | " | 235 | Jan. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... | " | 220 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated sales | ... | 10,000 Bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 50,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 91 | 4 91 | 4 92 | 4 94 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 |
| Mar.-April. | Apl.-May. | May-June | June July. | July-Aug. |
| 4 95 | 4 97 | 4 99 | 5 00 | 5 02 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 | +02 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier following the decline at Home.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... | Rs. 11 | 8 0 B.T. |
| April-May | ... | " 10 | 1 6 R.T. |

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore ready... | Rs. | 7 14 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow General ready ... | " | 8 9 | 0 " |
| Brown Delhi A.M. ... | " | 8 1 | 6 R.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady, more doing. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Khandeish ... | Rs. | 59 | 0 0 |
| Bold white 85 p.c. | " | 56 | 0 0 |
| Black Katni ... | " | 47 | 0 0 |
| Red Jubbalpore ... | " | 51 | 0 0 |

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 10 10 | 0 B.T. |
| Forward | ... " | 11 4 | 0 R.T. |

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 35 0 | 0 |
| Apl-May | ... " | 7 5 | 0 R. T. |

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop ... Rs 28 8 0

MOWRASSED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 0 | 0 B. T. |
| " Delhi A.M. ... | Rs. | 5 5 | 0 " |

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,770 |
| Bank of Burma ... ... ... | 128 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 67 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 80 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 50 1-2 |

MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central India S & W Co... ... | 1925 X.D. |
| Davin ... ... ... ... | 421 1-4 |
| Fazalbhai Mills ... ... ... | 267 1 2 |
| Kaiser ... ... ... ... | 765 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 2,715 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 197 1-2 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,180 |
| Sun Mill ... ... ... | 117 1-2 |

PRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Cotton ... ... ... | 140 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 147 1 2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 173 |
| Bombay S N Co Ord. ... ... | 280 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,182 1 2 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 16 1 2 |

RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 497 1 2 |

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 5,952 | bales |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 7,114 | owts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,963 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 556 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 19,176 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 522 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,086 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 14,881 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 20,694 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 1,445 | " |
| Cotgoneed ... ... ... | 13,900 | " |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 30 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 1,267 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,594 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 549 | " |

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 4th Nov. 1911, by Council Bills..... £13,952,615
Balance to be remitted from 5th Nov. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 3,205,685

Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The jute market to-day was exceptionally quiet and no business at all was done. An equal absence of trade was noticeable in the gunny market where prices are still high. The money and share markets shared the prevailing dullness.

The Marconi Company is increasing its capital by the creation of 250,000 ordinary shares. The company has secured control of the Russian Wireless Company of St. Petersburg.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GILBERT—HOWE—October 25, at the Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry, by the Rev F Lys, Chaplain, George Alexander Gilbert, of the N G S Ry, to Irene Dagmar, eldest daughter of J Howe, of the M and S M Ry, Rajahmundry.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Sheriff's Daughter." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 9-30 to 11-30

Maxim:—Our endowments come through our strivings."—Dr. J. H. Jowett.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 27th October, left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,015. Among them the number of new admission was 492, the average daily attendance was 65.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bouner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Pomposo .....Hume
Overture .....Dichter und Bauer .....Suppe
a Song (Cornet Solo).....Mona.....Adams
b Indian Romance .....Hobomoko .....Reeves
Selection ... ..The Spring Chicken .....Caryll
Valse .....The Count of Luxembourg.....Lehar
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs ... .....Monckton
Gallop ... ...Iris .....Faust

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Shirala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant. A supplementary mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 12th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday, the 13th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bragenz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 15th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

### Benefit Performances.

Madam Harmston-Love gives another benefit performance to-night, in favour of Dr. Massina's Hospital fund.

On Monday night, a benefit performance was given in favour of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, under the patronage and presence of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey and Rao Bahadur Vassanji Tricumji Moolji. A large number of people attended the show. Mr. Simons, agent of the Circus, speaking on behalf of Madam Harmston-Love, thanked Sir Vithaldas, and Rao Bahadur Vassanji for their patronage to a movement which benefited their country. He also thanked the Bombay public for their continued patronage of Harmston's Circus. Sir Vithaldas thanked Madam Harmston for her kind action in giving a performance for the benefit of the Famine Fund, and garlanded Madam Harmston, Mr. Willie Harmston and Mr. Simons.

To-night the seats have been almost all booked and the management announce that no complimentary tickets should be used. The new programme now attracting large houses will be repeated, and altogether a most enjoyable show is promised.

## "OLD BOMBAY" EXHIBITION.

### Advantages of Clubland.

Those who intend frequently to visit the Old Bombay Exhibition will probably find that the cheapest form of ticket they can get is membership of "Clubland," the handsome club that is being built in the Exhibition. Members of Clubland pay Rs. 25, and for that are entitled to free admission to the Exhibition and to make use of the comfortable buildings of Clubland as often as they like during the time the Exhibition remains open. Once elected a member may obtain a second ticket of membership for one of his friends at Rs. 20 and a third and as many more tickets as he likes for more friends at Rs. 15 each. There is no question in this case of the tickets being obtainable only for members of the original ticket holder's family circle, so it will be seen that members of Clubland enjoy very distinct privileges. To the opening ceremony on the first day—when H. E. the Governor opens the Exhibition—only members of Clubland will be invited, so that they will have the further privilege of attending the reception and tea party in the Stadium and of witnessing the finish of the Marathon race.

The club building is a handsome structure in the Indo-Saracenic style about 58 feet by 80. It contains a member's common room and the room divided by a vestibule and bar, and one of its principal features is the ladies' drawing-room, where special arrangements will be made for tea parties. The wide lawn in front of the building stretching down to the central bandstand will provide ample accommodation for those who wish to watch the passing crowds in the evening, and will be one of the most interesting places in the Exhibition.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has graciously consented to accept a replica of the model of the seven islands of Bombay, which is being made for the "Old Bombay" Exhibition. This replica will be presented to him on December 4 when His Majesty proposes to walk through the Exhibition after seeing the massed school children on the ground between the Exhibition and the Bombay Gymkhana.

Sir Seven Hedin is preparing a book for youthful readers entitled "From Pole to Pole." It will be published about Christmas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### ALLEGED FORGERY OF SALE DEED.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice L. Russell and Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum who convicted Kashinath Laxman and Chintu Appa of forgery of a sale deed and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that there was certain 'inam' land in Gokak Taluka, standing in the name of a woman named Yamnawa. She did not live in the village and her land was cultivated by others. She died some thirteen years ago and no heirs of hers claimed the property. The first accused who is a 'Vatandar Kulkarni' of the village conspired with the second accused who is his nephew and, with the assistance of a woman, they forged the sale deed of the land. When the tenants came to know of this they went to the 'Mamlatdar' and made a complaint. Inquiries were instituted with the result that the two accused were arrested.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice L. Russell and Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dixit, Sessions Judge of Khandesh who convicted one Bharkar Govind Khirsagar, in the service of the Post Office, of criminal breach of trust as a servant and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

The charge against the accused was that in the course of his duties he came in possession of certain registered letters containing currency notes. These articles remained deposited with him for some time, but when the Postmaster came to check the letters some of them were found to be missing. It was proved that the accused had dishonestly misappropriated the same.

The appeal was dismissed.

## POLICE COURTS.

### FALSE CHARGE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sorabji Dhanjibhoy and Munchershah Cowasji, Parsis, were charged at the instance of S. K. Abdulali with theft of toys valued at Rs. 35, the property of the latter. His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that there could be no doubt that the toys were found in the shop of the first accused. The circumstances however, under which they were found were so peculiar that no inference adverse to the accused could be drawn from it. The search of the accused's shop was conducted in a most irregular and unsatisfactory manner and there was no excuse why Police Jemedar No. 27B. who was a native officer of considerable experience, should have permitted lax discipline to prevail at the time of the search and should have omitted making out a proper Panchnama signed by the members of the Panch. The demeanour of the complainant in the witness box, his Worship remarked, was far from satisfactory and the manner in which he prevaricated and hesitated to answer certain questions impressed his Worship that he was not telling the truth. From the conduct of Nanoo Ahmed on the night in question his Worship felt convinced that he remained in the shop of the complainant after the first accused had closed his shop for no other reason but to smuggle the articles into the shop of the accused.

He either threw them into the shop of the accused or got in through one of the gaps at the top of the partition and put them in the accused's cupboard. If a theft was really committed there was nothing to prevent Nanoo of reporting the matter to the police and having the accused arrested before they left the shop. The fact that the complainant slept quietly over-night after he was informed by Nanoo of the alleged theft led his Worship to believe that the toys were planted into the shop of the first accused with his connivance, if not under his instructions. The motive for his doing so was clear. The accused had during the last four months begun to deal in the same kind of goods as the complainant and there was rivalry in business.

His Worship in acquitting the accused observed that he could not refrain from stating that they had left the court without any kind of stain on their character. His Worship also found that the complainant had them arrested without sufficient grounds for doing so, and therefore ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to each of the accused as compensation.

### COCAINE IN PASTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Excise Inspector C. H. Variama charged Abdulla Junain with being in possession of 200 grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested at Erskine Road on Tuesday evening, and, on being searched, a hermetically sealed tin was found on his person. It was subsequently ascertained that the tin contained 200 grains of cocaine in the form of paste.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

### RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged Caetan D'Souza with rash and negligent motor driving on the evening of 10th ultimo.

The prosecution case was that while Mr. Weldon's motor-car was being driven along Apollo Bunder, near Watson's Annexe, Mr. Weldon noticed the accused's car coming from behind. Instead of stopping the car near Watson's Annexe, as he ought to have done, the accused turned to the left without any warning and went past Mr. Weldon's car at a speed likely to cause a collision.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

### MINT-GOLD FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, whose letter appears in the columns of your contemporary to-day, is supposed to be the self-same "Bombay Bullionist" of the other day who has yet to prove that plain bar gold poured into the Mint through the Banks during those two years the mint was receiving gold at 20 days' payment.

To-day most of his letter is filled up to use his elegant phrase "Financial pharmacopœia" for which he might have merely said, vide—"Modern Cambist" or vide—"Statesman's Year Book" for 1910 or 1911. The only point he tries to prove he makes "reductio ad absurdum." He says "With regard to the cost of minting at the English and American mints, no charge is made for coinage of gold. The English Mint delivers the sovereigns only a fortnight after the receipt of gold." Further he says "The Bank of England is always ready, to buy gold at 77s. 9d. per oz. for immediate payment. The fixed Mint price of gold in England is 77s. 10 1-2d. per oz. troy. The difference of 1 1-2d. is equal to an interest rate of 4 per cent. for 14 days on the ounce value. If a Royal Mint were established in Bombay, the Mint would take about the same time for delivery. The Banks are not philanthropists, and therefore will not ship bar gold to receive in sovereigns 15 days after when the rate of interest may be 7 per cent. Gold is often for months in the London market between 77s. 9d. and 77s. 11d., what then? It did not pay the Banks to import plain gold bars during the two years when the Mint paid for gold at 10 days' sight after the gold point was reached. The Banks stuck to sovereigns, which poured in. The Government are now seeking new sources for taxation, why have a tax added by establishing a gold mint for sovereigns which you can get without cost?—Yours, etc.,

MINT GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 8th.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The depression is now passing through Rajputana. Rainfall has almost ceased in Baluchistan and has begun in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Parachinar, one-third of an inch; Murree, Cherat and Srinagar, one-quarter; and Sonemarg, a half. The forecast shows an increase of precipitation in the Punjab and Kashmir and an extension into the United Provinces.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Heavy rain fell in Quetta on the night of the 6th instant, and the morning of 7th. The snow on the surrounding hills is unusually low for this time of the year.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light local rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0-14". Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in large excess at most stations. Maximum temperature has fallen and is considerably below the average at Rawalpindi; the minimum remains generally much above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are equal to the average; the minimum is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in lower Sind and Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during day is slightly above the average; night temperature also continues higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in Cutch and west Kathiawar, but skies are clear in other districts. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in excess at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa; night temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad, and normal or in excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been light but nearly general in the north-east Punjab, where skies have become moderately to heavily clouded. Light precipitation has also been reported from Ceylon, and moderate to heavy cloud still prevails in the southern half of the Peninsula. Conditions are unsettled in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in the south-east Punjab. A few showers may occur in Rajputana, and possibly on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 8th November, was 30·025 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F, will be 14in, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th November.

269. C Os Parade—Saturday 11th instant—Commanding Officers Parade.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 E Companies will parade as strong as possible for Company and Battalion Drill.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki with rifles and Side Arms, Helmets to be worn with Chin Straps down.

Officers will wear Khaki breeches, putties and swords.

271. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 12th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant C B Banks.
No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

272. Musketry—The G I P Ry Vol Rifle Range will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday, 12th instant. Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. Ranges 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday 3-9 p.m. Sunday 7 a.m.

3. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next, the 15th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

4. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday next the 11th instant. Members wishing to reside there or spend week end are requested to notify the Sergt-Major Head-Quarters, Council Road.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. L. H.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th November.

995. Friday, the 10th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

996. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

997. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows—(for all classifiring members will take their Sidearms to the Range):—

Saturday, the 11th inst "G" Coy.
Sunday, the 12th inst "G" Coy.
Monday 13th inst "A" Coy.
Tuesday the 14th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 16th inst "G" Coy.
Saturday, the 18th inst "C" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

998. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday the 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on this date,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The French Government has informed the Consumers' League that while it is unable to modify the duties on imported meat in order to reduce the cost of living it will do its utmost to decentralise the meat trade by establishing refrigerating houses in 20 large towns.

The Coronation Gala performance in His Majesty's Theatre realised £4,650, which will be utilised as the nucleus of the King George Pension Fund for Actors.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 85 years.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

998-08 S A Tyabji, Krishna Subhaya vs. Narandas Kanji Little and Co Part heard.
34-10 Little and Co, Cursondas Tejpal vs. Vallabhdas Tejpal, Jamshedji R D and Co and Payne and Co. Part heard.
282-11 M B Chotia, Manchersha B Chothia vs. T B Kantharia and another Wadia G and Co.
213-10 Payne and Co, S R Bomanji vs Hugh Hogarth and Sons, Craigie B and Co.
893-09 Dadachanji and P Rajaram bin Rajaram and another vs. Khandoo Baloo, Mulla and M.
129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Coverji Daruwala vs B C Daruwala N B Vakil and Jehangir and S.
825-10 Bicknell M and R, Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.
612-10 Bhaishanker K and G Mathurada Vasanji Khimji vs Narotumdas Thakordas and others Mehta and D.
962-10 Manecklal and Co, Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.
927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed—Payne and Co.
110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Manshurdas vs Sha Valabji Bhica Mulla and M.
697-10 Hiralal and Co. R D Sethna vs the Hitechoo Spg, Wg, and Mg Co Ltd. Raghavaya B and N.
391-09 Bhaishanker K and G Madhowji Luxmondas v

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has issued a circular stating that a white conical buoy, surmounted with an iron flag painted red and white has been moored in 30 feet L. W. S. for yacht-racing purposes on the following approximate transits:—Centre of Butcher Island; Karanja Beacon; Cathedral Middle Ground.

The Port Officer, Bombay has issued the following Notice to Mariners regarding Bombay Harbour all tugs, launches and boats of any description are warned not to approach anywhere near the two vessels that are sunk on Flagstaff Shoal. The channel between the Flagstaff Shoal and the temporary dam of the new docks is not to be used by any class of steam vessels.

The steamer Hild 719 tons Captain G. Salvesen, arrived here on Wednesday from Bankkok October 21 with a cargo of timber.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Alvi 2321 tons Captain I. S. Gray arrived here on Wednesday from Aden October 31 with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The steamer Harpenden Captain A. G. Cromach arrived here on Wednesday from Calcutta October 29, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Corunna, 2,482 tons, Captain E. W. Cuckney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Mohammadi 1,251 tons, Captain A. Newbey arrived in harbour yesterday for Jeddah via Red Seaports, with 652 pilgrims.

The Bombay and H. S. N. Company's steamer Saifi, 510 tons, Captain V. R. Morin, sailed yesterday from Jeddah with 490 pilgrims.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Basano | 2761 | Boxhall | Hull | 8-11 | J Finlay & Co |
| C&R Bardistan | 2500 | Davies | N F | M M & Co | |
| D & E Jan Leslie | 2499 | Goodwin | | | J Finlay & Co |
| F Amaya | 4359 | Cochman | Shanghai | 8-11 | P&O S N Co |
| G Abydos | 1939 | Davies | | | G H Cassum |
| L Sha Ameet | 1921 | Cusock | Jeddah | 7-11 | Bo & H S N Co |
| N Gallos | 555 | Wratt | Repairing | 27-10 | J Mackintosh & Co |
| N Nellos | 737 | Cadon | Jeddah | | A S N Co |
| O Lawoo | 1817 | Born | Jeddah | 10-11 | The Arab S Co |
| P Himalaya | 3706 | Gregos | Shanghai | | P & O Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Irchia | 2489 | Belsti | Hongkong | 16 11 | E Line |
| 2 Elysia | 3924 | Haig | Liverpool | 18-11 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Mohammadi | 1751 | Newby | Jeddah | 8-11 | B & P S N Co |
| 4 Imkenturm | 3134 | Carstens | Calcutta | 10-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Saifi | 671 | Morin | Jeddah | 6-11 | B & H S N Co |
| 6 Urlana | 3385 | Cocklin | | M M & Co | |
| 7 Bregenz | 2386 | Petris | Trieste | 16-11 | A L S N Co |
| 9 Moltkefels | 3034 | Schneider | Hamburg via Karachi | W & A G & Co | |
| 10&11 City of London | 5688 | Whish | Karachi | K N & Co | |
| 14 Dumra | 762 | Morrison | Basreh | M M & Co | |
| 16 President | 2086 | Brumer | | A S & Co | |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadur | 829 | Ahmed | | Bo S N Co |
| Mahanadi | 548 | Ahmed | N F | B S N Co Ld |
| Netravati | 639 | Fasira | | Bo S N Co |
| Sarasvati | 443 | Ebram | | Bo S N Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | H M S Alert | Somerville | Colombo, Nov 3 |
| 8 | Hild | Salvesen | Bangkok, Oct 21 |
| | Alavi | Gray | Aden, Oct 31 |
| | Harpenden | Cromack | Calcutta, Oct 29 |
| | Corunna | Cuckney | Calcutta, Oct 28 |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Brilliant (barque) | Grant | Philadelphia |
| | Bassano | Boxhall | Hull via Karachi |
| | Kasara | King | Busreh, &c |
| | Assyo | Cockman | Shanghai, &c |
| | Mohammadi | Newby | Jeddah |
| | Saifi | Morin | Jeddah |

The steamer Dumra Captain Morrison, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Hild for Bangkok.
" Alavi for Jeddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Steenturm | Antwerp |
| | Vadala | Java |
| | Aytibia | Pondicherry |
| 5 | Edvana | Negapatam |
| | Clan Macleod | Liverpool |
| | Twingoose | Rangoon |
| | Breconian | Calcutta |
| 6 | Teesta | Straits |
| 6 | Clan Fraser | Coast |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Società' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Levanzo, from Genoa left Suez on the 7th instant for Bombay.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Wednesday the 8th Nov at 10 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, passed Suez to-day and is due to arrive here on the 18th evening.

## DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—4 bales silk kakoon and 2 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 116 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool, B T Muckchand; 88 bales wool, M Balia; 400 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—3,000 cwts mussoor, B S Lloyd and Co; 201 cwts gum arabic, Shamjee Cooverjee and Co; 5,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 50 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts mussoor and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—3,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—30 cwts kajoo nuts, T Tejpal; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 989 cwts rapseed, H Vanichand; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 271 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 275 bales cotton, M Nathobhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—1 bale carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 100 cwts cassein, D B Khan and Co, 1,750 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 133 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co; 330 bales cottonfly, Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—6,500 cwts castorseed, 4,500 cwts wheat, 1,900 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR LEYDON.

Steenbergen s—110 casks skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—1,959 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton M Jethabhai and Co; 400 bales cotton K Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton Madon Bhimjee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—200 casks goat skin Enrico N Stein.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bregenz s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ishia s—300 bales cotton Sassoon J. David and Co.


# The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

## TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
JOCUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOME.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

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By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 9th Nov., 1911.


## BRITISH SAILORS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

THE increasing necessity of employing foreign seamen on British ships is again attracting the attention of the press at home and interviews with prominent shipowners show that they have come to the conclusion that some organised effort must be made to attract British sailors to British ships. Lord Furness, for example, holding to the view that Great Britain ought to be pre-eminent for her seamen as she is for her ships, admits that if that condition of affairs is to be brought about there are certain fundamentals which will have to be kept in view: (1) Britons as far as possible for British ships; (2) such accommodation as corresponds for decency and comfort with the shore artisan's standard of to-day; and (3) remuneration on a similar basis. Shipowners must face the probability of a great change—even a heavy sacrifice, though a sacrifice that will ultimately be repaid in manifold ways. The advantages of the increased efficiency, that is the outcome of the employment of superior men are so manifest that individual firms, perchance, may risk the change, but as a matter of fact, shipowners are accustomed to work in unison, and if the reform is to be made, it had, for a variety of reasons, best come as a general 'lift' from the whole body. Every Swedish vessel is sailed by Swedes alone, that being a condition of registration and in Lord Furness' opinion, that, after a few years, ought to be the case in England. It would, he considers, be an advantage to shipowners to have all-British crews and, from the point of view of our national supremacy on the ocean highways of the world, be of infinitely greater advantage to the nation. There is of course less need for sailors in the truest sense of the term now than there was a few years ago, steam and mechanical appliances doing so much of the work for which the sailor was required in former days and there are very many fewer men who understand seamanship now than formerly. In time of real danger every man on deck lacking knowledge of seamanship is a nuisance and a danger. But if shipowners cannot see their way to man their vessels entirely with able-seamen there can easily be a more distinctive difference between the mere labourer and the real seaman. It is the latter class which is most wanted and the suggestion has been put forward that they shall be classified and divided as are artisans and labourers ashore.

Seamanship has lost its traditions and the huddling together of firemen and sailors does not tend to the improvement of the latter. That is one of the reasons why sailors are not attracted and there are of course others. Life in the forecastle has been improved, but the ship's cook has not, and victualling superintendents declare that the present certificated system is not by any means a success though it is believed that it will become so in the course of time. A combination of small matters dismays the man who used to seek employment on the sea. They are however becoming more numerous and are now said to be actually a material part of the big question that is begetting the peril. This peril exists in the fact that, owing to the avoidance of the seafaring career, apart from the officer grade, by all but a comparatively small body of the better types of our countrymen, the service which in the past was the great nursery of English audacity and heroism and is now the chief sign and bulwark of England's greatness will in a brief period, if things go on as they are going, be almost entirely dependent upon men of foreign nationality, men scarcely knowing the tongue of their officers. The chief reason for this avoidance of the sea-faring life on the part of the better types of Englishmen is, in the opinion of Lord Furness, the persistence of the notion, long current, that life on shipboard means indifferent accommodation, indifferent food, and indifferent pay. That was so undoubtedly up to a decade or more ago, but things have greatly altered for the better of late years. In modern steamers little, if indeed any, fault can be found with the accommodation, and, apart sometimes from the cooking, the food calls for no criticism, either as to quality or quantity.

The question of wages of course is an important one, and it does not appear that shipowners denied they were low for the moment they struck, higher wages were at once conceded. According to Lord Furness there is room for further improvement, but, in reply to an interviewer, observed that perhaps the strongest reason why good, decent men avoid sea service is the character and habits of a considerable body of those with whom they are compelled to share the intimacies of life in the forecastle. Somehow, old though it is, the sailor's calling has not advanced in the attributes of civilisation as have other callings. The disparity which has always existed between life at sea and life ashore is consequently greater to-day than ever. A large proportion of the foreign seamen who sail in British ships, are men entirely entitled to respect, but many of the men who succeed in passing the language test are the scum of the earth. The peril then is, that our ships, our unparalelled fleets of merchant ships, the outcome of so much energy in labour and expenditure in capital, are, by compulsion of facts, more and more falling for their working, apart from their officers, not only into the hands of the less intelligent, less effisient, and less trustworthy type of Englishman, but even more so into the hands of the men of other countries, and this to such an extent as to constitute a national danger. That is the situation in the opinion of many leading shipowners whose views have been ascertained and with a view to devising means to improve that position a conference is shortly to be held. The systematic training of boys and the encouragement of a better type of man are the two ideas at present under consideration, but the methods by which they propose to train boys and encourage better men remain to be decided upon.

BOMBAY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

THE triennial report on the hospitals and dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency is, one feels, a less interesting document than it might be. Dealing as it does with such a human subject it might profitably contain matter more interesting and more informing than the long string of statistics, of which it mainly consists. At the same time it reflects the progress which has been made in the Presidency with a difficult subject. Progress has been slow, as it necessarily must when so much ignorant prejudice amongst the masses has to be combatted, but at the same time the information contained in the report shows that a sure and steady advance is being made. By increasing and improving the facilities for medical treatment at their disposal, a larger number of people are being reached, and steadily growing numbers are taking advantage of the benefits, which are offered them. The number of state aided, Government and railway institutions in the Presidency has increased during the three years 1908-10 from 379 to 397, and as a number of institutions of considerable size are included in the additions, the new provision which has been made during these years may be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory. The number of institutions dealt with by the report shows a slight decrease from 704 to 698. This is inconsiderable and it is stated that the decrease is due to the fact that reports have not been received from a certain number of private dispensaries, which may, however, still be in existence. This fact may account for the deficiency, but at the same time if, as presumably they did, these institutions performed any service, it would seem worth the while of the department to make closer inquiry and encourage them to a state of greater activity, or if it should prove that they have ceased to exist, to endeavour to effect their revival. Private dispensaries, it may be argued, are sometimes not worth the trouble which may be expended on them, but on the other hand they may provide valuable assistance, where Government institutions are not at the moment possible, and it is only by constant supervision and suggestion that this becomes possible. Government is making an effort to encourage the more frequent provision of dispensaries by local bodies and charitably disposed persons by permitting a simple class of building to be constructed. It is thought to be unwise to insist on too much at first, and accordingly designs have been approved, which will make it possible to start with a small dispensary, which will be capable of receiving additions as funds may become available.

Turning to the new institutions, which have been provided since the last report, we find that in Karachi a new civil hospital containing 162 beds has been built. In Poona, the Jacob Sassoon Hospital containing altogether 57 beds has been opened. Belgaum has a new civil hospital of 104 beds, and at Larkhana, a new hospital of 30 beds has been provided. In addition to these thirteen aided dispensaries and six municipal and local fund dispensaries have been opened. Additions and improvements were also made, in several instances on a large scale, to institutions in Bombay, Ahmedabad Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Bijapur and other places. Preparations are also being made for the building of a civil hospital at Jalgaon, for which funds have been collected in East Khandesh, and for a similar institution at Sholapur. The number of patients treated throughout the Presidency steadily increased from 2,813,189 in 1907, to 2,261,685 in 1910, indoor patients numbering 54,612 as compared with 50,400 in 1907. The percentage of mortality fell from 10·9 to 9·6. Dealing with the incidence of particular diseases, General Stevenson makes a strong appeal for a more general introduction of compulsory vaccination. The mortality caused by small-pox itself is, he points out, only a portion of the effect caused by the disease. Numerous cases of total blindness result from it and many who recover from the actual attack only die after much suffering from one of its many *sequelae*. Cholera, he reports, is becoming more under control than formerly and the people are learning the advantages of protecting their water-supply. As regards leprosy, General Stevenson remarks that it seems probable that the number of lepers in the Presidency is actually decreasing, and referring to the work which Captain Beauchamp Williams has carried on at Matunga, he says it gives hope that it may be possible to prepare a really effective vaccine for the treatment of his disease. All who have witnessed the horrible sights, which Bombay's streets sometimes furnish, though now less rarely, will appreciate the value of the hope which is here so encouragingly raised.

FRENCH INDIA.

THE suggestion that the French possessions in India, may as the result of lengthy negotiations now to be undertaken be merged in British India will be received with interest throughout this country. Some may for sentimental reasons regret the passing away of all remnants of an Empire, which in Southern India especially, was at one time considerable, but on no ground can the proposal to exchange French India for some territory in western or northern Africa be regarded as anything but highly desirable. The French possessions in India are small, scattered and practically of no value to the Republic, the citizens of which probably hear very little about them except when the annual election takes place of a member of the Chamber in Paris. This usually leads to exciting scenes and even riots in Pondicherry and for a brief period French India blazes in lurid light. The total area of the French possessions in India is only 200 square miles and at least three of the settlements are so insignificant that one seldom hears of them. The principal of course is Pondicherry, with a population of nearly 175,000, on the Coromandel Coast and 85 miles from Madras. The town itself has less than fifty thousand inhabitants, its once formidable fortifications cannot, according to the Treaty of Paris, be rebuilt, and the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. The other settlements are Chandernagore on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta; Karikal in the delta of the Cauvery; Yonaon in the delta of the Godaveri, and Mahe on the Malabar Coast.

H. E. THE Governor of Madras, and Lady Gibson-Carmichael, on Tuesday visited St. Mary's Church and Fort St. George, and on Wednesday morning the General Hospital, where they spent over an hour.

THE Convocation of the Punjab University will be held on the 22nd of December.

H. M. S. "Alert" sloop under the command of Captain H. G. Somerville, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Colombo, which port she left on 3rd November.

DURING his visit to Cawnpore on the 17th instant the Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the King Edward Memorial, and will also visit the Agricultural College.

THE Rangoon Municipality have decided to ask the local Government to frame a special Municipal Act for the city in place of the present Burma Municipal Act which is found unwieldy.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal that the maximum limit of allowances admissible during long leave in India to officers of the Provincial Civil Service holding appointments listed as open to that service, should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 666 a month.

AT the meeting of the United Provinces' Council at Lucknow on the 22nd instant, bills will be introduced to amend the Indian Arbitration Act of 1899, the Bengal, North Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act of 1887 and the Oudh Laws Act of 1878.

IT is announced in London that a volume is to be published entitled "The King to His People." It will contain the corrected text of speeches and messages of George V. as Prince of Wales and Sovereign.

ON Monday, the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. D. Vigors, Principal Collector of Customs, Ceylon, and Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, Ceylon Railway, left Colombo for Madras to confer with a Committee of Madras Government officials respecting the Indo-Ceylon Railway.

IT is stated that with regard to the abolition of the Director-Generalship of Agriculture it seems probable that the appointment may be combined with that of the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. Under this arrangement, the incumbent could make Pusa his headquarters, proceed on a tour in the cold weather to consult with the Provincial Agricultural Department and be summoned to confer from time to time with the Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India. A system of conferences might also be arranged, where matters of general policy could be discussed.

AN interesting story is told about the horse which has been presented to the King-Emperor by the Government of Queensland. It is stated that at the funeral of King Edward His Majesty rode his black charger "Rupert," which bears on its near shoulder the brand "2 G. D." A photograph which showed the brand very distinctly was seen by an Australian visitor to London, who recognised it as one used by his father, a Queensland farmer, and it was found that "Rupert" was, in fact, an Australian horse. The King, it seems, purchased it when in India, in 1905-6, the horse being then the property of a cavalry officer. On being informed of these facts the Queensland Government decided to ask His Majesty's acceptance of another horse born and bred in the Colony. The horse, named "Brisbane," has now reached London, and was inspected by the King just before His Majesty left town for Newmarket.

## THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, OCT. 20.

VISCOUNT HALDANE AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The speech delivered by the Minister of War at Oxford is now in print and widely read in Germany. It is well appreciated as a candid exposition of German characteristics by a man who has had exceptional opportunities of observation and brings sympathy and insight to the discussion of the subject. As an antidote to the thundering apostrophes by Mr. Lloyd George and to the strange discourtesies attributed to the British Ambassador in Vienna, during the dog days of this hot summer, the statesmanlike utterances of Viscount Haldane came just in time. They will help to alleviate the ill-feeling stored up in the German public in consequence of those uncalled-for provocations.

Viscount Haldane is full of admiration for the great statesmen, poets, men of science, Germany has produced, and has an open eye for the intellectual and moral virtues of the German nation, laying special stress on the exceptional knack of the multitude for systematic order and rational organisation. He arrives at the conclusion, that the English and German national identities might equally profit from hearty co-operation, especially on the field of commercial expansion. That there is room for both, is clearly evidenced by the latest returns of foreign trade. Both are making progress by heaps and bounds. In absolute figures England has gained more and it is not quite fair to begrudge this result by referring to the percentage of growth for both countries, as obviously the enormous figures of English imports and Exports cannot reach an equal increase within a few years as those of Germany starting from small beginnings.

Lord Haldane referred also to the Morocco problem, at least in an indirect way. He stated that the German nation was unfortunately a century kept back in its national development. There is certainly a great deal of truth in this broad statement and it would be more correct to say that it was a period of three centuries that has not been properly used in Germany for the development of colonial activity. While such a small country as Holland was most active and successful in building up an overseas Empire ever since the foundation of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, and even before that time; while France and England rivalled for the predominance in India and America: Germany could derive no advantage of the capital and men she had contributed to the colonisation of the new world, because at the abdication of Charles V the colonial assets were reserved to the Spanish line of the House of Hapsburg. It was a new beginning when the Great Elector hoisted the black-white flag of African soil; but even that was given up again by his grandson, the founder of the military monarchy of Prussia. Historical facts like these are better known in the masses of the German nation itself than abroad. Nobody thinks that in the present time such flourishing colonies as those of England and France are still to be had, or that colonial wars like those of the 18th century are possible now-a-days.

But just because Germany was not in evidence when the best part of the world was occupied by other powers, she is entitled to consideration when the remnant of available ground is to be distributed, especially if the principle of the open door is not any more respected by the respective home governments. This aspect of the question has been entirely overlooked in the Anglo-French agreement of April 8th, 1904, either intentionally or by inadvertence. If at that time France and England had considered the legitimate interests of Germany in Egypt and Morocco, years of anxious tension might have been spared to the nations of Europe, and a better understanding with France as well as with England had been arrived at long ago.

Even in the summer of 1911, it might have been of advantage if the majority of English statesmen and of the English nation had given heed to fair considerations of Germany's historical position. For then the attempt at using pressure on Germany, while she was negociating with France about the definite settlement of the Morocco problem, would not have been made. What was the outcome of Mr. Lloyd George's threatening speech? Nothing but the indirect strengthening of those who demand a further strengthening of the German Navy. Undoubtedly, the conviction of the German nation that a new sacrifice is necessary for assuring the Empire against humiliation has gained ground in consequence of that speech. If the increase beyond the existing Naval Programme is enforced by public opinion England will probably add another million to her Naval Estimates. Thus the taxpayers of both countries will owe their new burden to the thundering eloquence of a highly gifted Welshmann. Whether the social reforms announced by Mr. Lloyd George will thereby be brought nearer their realisation, is very much open to doubt. Many men like Lord Haldane may be more useful for both countries than many Lloyd Georges.

NEW ENDEAVOURS OF COMBINING THE PRODUCERS FOR IRON.

The expectation that a brisk demand for raw iron would set in from the beginning of autumn, has not yet been fulfilled and prices have hardly recovered from the unsatisfactory level of this summer. The consequence is that producers of raw iron in Germany and England are now more inclined to conclude agreements of combination. The aim is in both countries to prevent a ruinous fall of selling prices and reckless competition in the next year. The fear that it may come to, that is, brought near by the inexplainable reserve of wholesale purchasers and by the pessimistic reports from the United States, whence again unsound competition may threaten the iron market. In order to be prepared for any emergency the producers of Germany have offered special advantages to the powerful group of iron mines in Lorrain and Luxembourg for entering an all-German combine. The experience made with the regional organisation of the new Essen Syndicate for the sale of raw iron facilitated the granting of special privileges to the new associates. It is true, the pending negotiations aim for the present only at a one year's agreement while the older members are bound to stick together until 1914. It is, therefore, not a renewal of the former syndicate that is to be expected; for the geographical position of the various groups of works will enjoy special advantages. But the sale of the whole output will nevertheless be managed from a central office, so that there will be a uniform policy of prices all over Germany.

From Scotland, another plan has been proposed for securing the home market to British producers. All works are invited to join a combination that will give a rebate of 5 shillings per ton to any firm that pledges itself to effectuate all its purchases in the home market. But for the present, most English works hesitate to enter this combine, because the prices now ruling at Middlesbrough are so low as to leave no profit whatever. Nevertheless it is considered a foregone conclusion that in Great Britain as well a union of all producers of raw iron will in some shape or other be arrived at during the forthcoming winter.

THE INLAND-REVENUE OF TRIPOLIS.

Already the administration of the "Dette Publique" at Constantinople, has protested against the loss of Revenue threatening from the Italian occupation of Tripolis. It is, therefore, of some interest to estimate the financial loss to the expected from the realisation of the Italian annexation. Now, from the latest available accounts of the "Dette Publique" we gather that the Sublime-Porte derives very little revenue from that outlying province. Altogether only three quarters of one per cent. of the taxes handed over to the "Dette Publique" are derived from Tripolis. Moreover, the contributions of Tripolis are on a downward grade. While in 1909, the total paid by that province amounted to 35,279 Turkish pounds, the year 1910 yielded only 31,217 pounds. Most of this amount is derived from the excise duties on alcohol. We, therefore, are forced to the conclusion that financially Tripolis is no important asset in the Budget of the Turkish Empire.

A GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The Academic world of Berlin is now benefitted by an Institution that will be highly appreciated by foreigners staying here for the sake of study. It is called the "Boettinger-Studienhaus" and has for its sole object to help foreigners to improve their knowledge of German and to facilitate the study of German culture. Its organisation was planned by a German high official, von Boettinger, who contributed the sustentation fund and whose name it bears. On the whole foreigners with a fair knowledge of German are expected as its frequenters; but special facilities are also provided for acquiring the rudiments of the German language. Under any circumstances, however, a good education at home is required from any applicant. The first curriculum of courses begins on October 16th and ends before Christmas. Then follows the second term from January to March, and a vacation course in April and May; the summer months being left free for travelling. The basis of the intuition will be linguistic exercises and conversational courses of that thoroughness characteristic of German Universities. A course of lectures on classical and German literature is provided for the first term. Then a survey of German institutions is offered. The agricultural systems used in Germany, the factory organisation and social legislation will be demonstrated. Excursions to the museums and interesting sights in and around Berlin are provided. Debating exercises and social entertainments are also included in the curriculum.

The fee for a term is fixed at five guineas. If wished for, examinations will be held and certificates given to successful competitors. It is to be foreseen, that the new Institute will be largely frequented by foreign students in the first year of their stay in Germany.

L. ASCH.

## BAGALKOT DISTURBANCE.

### Government Views.

A Press Note says:—The Governor in Council regrets that a slight disturbance which on the 12th September, 1911, occurred in Bagalkot in the Bijapur district has been gravely exaggerated in some of the vernacular newspapers. It has been asserted that the Lingayats paraded the Vyasantol, defiled Vithoba's temple, carried, in spite of the District Magistrate's express prohibition, their Swami's palanquin crosswise through Bagalkot and committed on the Brahman residents numerous and unprovoked assaults. From the reports of the local authorities the Governor in Council is satisfied that the Vyasantol was not paraded and that Vithoba's temple was not defiled. It is further not correct that the District Magistrate prohibited the cross-palanquin procession. On the contrary he informed a Brahman deputation that he would not do so and in refusing to forbid it, he exercised a wise discretion. For the Brahman Swami is always carried through Bagalkot in a crosswise palanquin and there is no reason why this privilege should be reserved for one community. Lastly the few individuals who did receive injuries seem to have provoked them by wantonly meddling with a lawful procession. Complaints, have moreover, been lodged and will, in due course, be dealt with by the authorities.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pherozo C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's memorandum forwarding a statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes for the week ending 29th October, 1911, compared with the storage and consumption for the corresponding week for the year 1910, the consumption during the week being 385 millions of gallons and the contents available for consumption being 23,884 millions of gallons.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that the residents of the Fort and Colaba had not received their usual supply of water recently.

The Commissioner said this was not the case.

Mr. Treves-Smith, the Water Engineer, said that he had divided the period of water supply and the Fort localities received water between 9 and 11 o'clock, whole those of Colaba received between 11 and 1. He had since arranged to make four divisions, so that the smaller areas could get water at a greater pressure. The idea of dividing the supply was that it was not possible to supply water to the whole area at a proper pressure. He hoped in two or three days to regulate the supply so that sufficient water would be given to every part of the city.

## INDIAN EDUCATION.

### Meeting at Triplicane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

A largely attended meeting of those interested in the progress of Indian education was held yesterday at the Hindu High School, Triplicane. The object of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to the Government with a view to making the study of Indian languages and literature more general among undergraduates than at present, and secondly to giving more full and ungrudging encouragement to the higher study of Indian languages and literature in the Presidency College.

Dewan Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah occupied the chair and explained the object of the meeting. Mr. T. Rangachariar made a lengthy speech and said he had no doubt that H. E. the Governor would give his best consideration to their representations. He moved the adoption of a memorial which was read. The memorial was adopted.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Sanction has been accorded to the proposed Water Supply Scheme at Thana station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Messrs. W. K. Guest Williams, I. T. St. [illegible] Pringle, A. P. Lem Sinkinson, B. Moody and C. H. Courthope-Munro have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Traffic Superintendents for employment on State Railways.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Capt. Maclachlan, King's Royal Rifles, has been nominated for the appointment of Adjutant, 12th Battalion, County of London Regiment.

Major Corbet, No. 71, Heavy Battery, is posted to the 62nd Company, R. G. A., on promotion.

Capt. R. A. Shaw, 62nd Battery, R. F. A., has been appointed Adjutant, 4th Battalion, West Riding (Howitzer) Brigade.

Mr. S. F. Cody has won a prize of £400 for a cross-country flight in an all-British-made aeroplane.

The Women's Suffrage Convention, attended by delegations from every State in America, was recently opened at Louisville, in Kentucky. Mrs. Pankhurst, the principal speaker, claimed that the American women were becoming more insistent every day in their demand for the franchise.

It is stated that the Victoria and Albert Museum has accepted on loan from the India Society the full-scale copies from the Buddhist paintings in the rock-temples of Ajanta made by Mrs. Heringham and her assistants—who included several Indian artists—during the past three years which she has devoted to this work. At the close of the Festival of Empire, where they are at present on exhibition, they will be placed in the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum. They comprise twenty five copies in colour and eight tracings or outline drawing.

While investigating ancient ruins on Mount Palatine at Rome, recently, Professor Bom discovered an almost intact pavement in Domitian's dining hall. The pavement, which is 1,000 square metres in area, is of Oriental granite with a border of Numidian marble and other African stones. It is supported by a remarkable arrangement of pillars raising it so as to permit of seating accommodation underneath.

## THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

### VIGOROUS ADVANCE BY ITALIANS.

### Dissension between Turks and Arabs.

### SHARP FIGHTING AT TUNIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Italian despatches from Tripoli report that there is considerable quarrelling among the Turks and Arabs over the precarious and meagre supplies reaching them. The Arabs also resent the tendency of the Turks to place them in the forefront of the battle.

An aeroplanist, yesterday, dropped two bombs into the enemy's camp. He states that their ranks have been much depleted since he made his last reconnaissance.

An Italian cruiser has bombarded Akaba and sunk a Turkish gunboat, killing the second officer.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General Frugoni, immediately on landing with fifteen thousand reinforcements, took a vigorous initiative on Monday, and ordered an advance, the vigour and rapidity of which surprised the enemy. It resulted in the re-capture of a fort at Hamidieh and a portion of the oasis.

Warships co-operated with the field batteries. The Italians claim that the enemy suffered enormous losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.

The War Office has issued a statement discrediting the report of the [illegible]sh capture of Derna.

The Porte has despatched a protest to the Powers against the Italian annexation of Tripoli, and stating its determination to resist.

TUNIS, Nov. 8.

Serious fighting broke out yesterday, between the Arabs and the Italians, a number being killed and wounded. The police and troops re-established order. A police sergeant was mortally wounded.

The Paris papers state that the rioting was due to the Municipality's claim to land containing an Arab cemetery. Several thousands of Arabs attacked the surveyor. The troops fired volleys, killing 10 and wounding 20. The *Humanité* states that the riot became a massacre of Italians, fifty of whom were killed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The report that the Turks had captured Derna is now definitely stated to be untrue.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day Mr. F. D. Acland said the British Government was not precluded by the declaration of neutrality, from offering mediation, but the views of Italy and Turkey were so divergent that no basis for mediation at present existed.

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The Hon. Secretaries Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, have received the following reply to the memorial protesting against the stoppage of steamers carrying good-supply to pilgrims at Jeddah :—

"From Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sirs,—With reference to your letter dated the 19th October, 1911, forwarding a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy regarding the food supply to Jeddah, I am directed to inform you that the Italian Government have declared that they will not interfere with the food supply to Jeddah and Hodeida in neutral ships. It is presumed that you do not in these circumstances desire that your memorial should be forwarded."

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOV. 8.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Lahore was held on Sunday evening last at the Badshahi Mosque with the object of raising subscriptions for the relief of Mahomedan sufferers in the Italo-Turkish war.

Moulvi Zaffer Ali, Editor of the "Zemindar," and the Iman Fiimam of the Mosque addressed the meeting, and Rs. 500 was collected in cash.

A deputation of Mahomedan students of the Forman Christian College has been going about from door to door collecting for the relief of Mahomedan victims of the war.

## BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

### Exchanges of Territory Mooted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Reuter learns that the idea is mooted of general negotiations between Britain and France for the rectification of frontiers and exchanges of territory between the two countries in various parts of the world, including West Africa, Sudan and India.

The commencement would probably be made with Darfur and Wadai region, inasmuch as the matter which is not pressing and interests involved are widespread. The negotiations, when begun, are likely to take some time.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN PRESS.

### Comment by Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that there had been a tendency in individual newspapers, both in Britain and Germany, to place sinister constructions on the actions of the respective Governments. He trusted that with the happy conclusion of the Franco-German negotiations, the tension which had engendered suspicion and distrust in the British and German Press would disappear.

## ASIATIC IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. Richard McBride, Prime Minister of British Columbia, has arrived in Ottawa to ask the Dominion Government to co-operate in the strengthening of the immigration laws, in order to ensure a "white" British Columbia.

It is expected that the entrance fee payable by the Chinese, now five hundred dollars, will be doubled.

## NOBEL PRIZE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Nobel prize for chemistry has been awarded to Madame Curie.

## THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

### Yuan-Shi-Kai Appointed Premier.

### PEKING THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 7.

Yuan-Shi-Kai has been formally appointed Premier by the National Assembly.

It appears that the assassination of General Wu followed upon fighting between Chinese and Manchu soldiers. Several officers and men were killed.

Reuter's telegrams from Peking show that the stories of the fall of Peking are baseless.

The Chinese at Singapore and elsewhere accepted the news as a fact and substituted the rebel for the dragon flag everywhere.

PEKING, Nov. 8.

All the railways leading to the capital are in the hands of the Revolutionaries, who are believed to be marching on the capital.

The foreign employees are coming into the Legations, preparing for an outbreak. Cannons are being mounted on the walls of the Forbidden City.

Chang-Shao-Tseng, the commander of the troops at Lanchow, whose demands have been granted by the Throne, has declined the Imperial appointment to proceed to the Yang-tse to conciliate the people. His troops are now detraining at Feng-tai, near Peking.

The Government proposed to cut the Tientsin railway beyond Feng-tai, to prevent further troops from arriving, but desisted on a protest from Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, who pointed out that Britain was entitled to work the railway under an old agreement.

After the murder of Wu, the latter's Chinese troops, numbering 2,500, fought 1,500 Manchu troops who fled.

HONG KONG, Nov. 8.

Two hundred Revolutionists last night attacked three stations on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and seized arms and ammunition. They also demolished the Customs at Samchuan. Foreigners were unharmed, but the Chinese staff were obliged to escape to the British section.

The Taotai of Amoy apprehending danger recently took refuge in the foreign settlement. From where he has now proceeded on board a Chinese Customs cruiser.

H. M. screw sloop "Rosario" has departed for Amoy.

The Portuguese gunboat "Patria" has sailed from Lisbon for Shanghai.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The murder of General Wu has greatly embittered the Chinese against the Manchus and tends to the Imperil dynasty.

Fighting is in progress at Nanking. The Manchus occupy an almost impregnable position which commands the city.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 8.

It is estimated that about 1,600 Chinese have recently arrived in Calcutta from ports along the China coast as a result of the revolution in that country. Most of the new arrivals are of the better class.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

### Discussion on the Commercial Treaty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Japanese Commercial Treaty. The Government speakers pointed out the advantages of the treaty and dwelt especially on the right which the treaty accorded to Germans to acquire land.

Some members complained that the concessions made to Japan were made at the expense of the German silk industry. Herr Delbrueck laid stress on the declaration that Free-trade Britain had been unable to obtain from Japan better terms than "Protectionist Germany," who had resolved to adhere to the principle of high tariffs.

Herr Werner, a Deputy, maintained that Japan had gained all along the line. He said that Japanese immigration and the "Yellow Peril" were coming to the front. The Chinese reduction showed how threatening was the danger. The silent Mongolian, he said, was the worst enemy of European civilisation.

## MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

### Government Bill to be Introduced.

LODDON, Nov. 7.

Replying to a deputation in favour of manhood suffrage, Mr. Asquith said that a man's right to vote ought to depend upon his being a citizen. He ought to have one vote only, and the sole national course was to abolish the present qualifications and give every citizen, who was a *bona fide* resident or inhabitant, the franchise automatically.

A simple bill would be introduced next session having that object. The bill would not include women, but it would be open to the House of Commons to include them if it pleased.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In consequence of Mr. Asquith's announcement with reference to the Suffrage Bill, the Women's Social and Political Union announces that it will revert to its anti-Government policy.

## COUNCIL OF INDIA.

### New Vice-President Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sir Charles Egerton has succeeded Sir Theodore Morison as Vice-President of the Council of India.

[General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton G. C. B., was born in 1848. He entered the Army in 1867, and saw active service in many of the Indian Frontier campaigns, including the Afghan War of 1879-80, and in the Dongola and Somaliland Expeditions. He became a General in 1906 and retired in the next year. He is an aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King and has been a Member of the Council of India since 1907.]

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WITH a view to revive Indian industries, Messrs. Surendranath Bannerji, Krishnakumar Mitter and Radhacharan Pal have issued a circular to establish a museum, an industrial bank, an industrial directory and a Swadeshi chamber of commerce. The project has obtained the sympathy of the Bengal Government.

## THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

### Questions in House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sir William Byles asked a series of questions in the House of Commons regarding the Abor Expedition.

Mr. Montagu, replying, said the cost of the expedition was estimated at £150,000, and the cost of the Mishmi mission £27,000. The latter was not going at the invitation of the tribe, but there was no reason to anticipate that the tribe would resent or oppose it.

Lord Crewe considered it was not necessary to enquire whether the Abors had ever offered to surrender the murderers, if the expedition was abandoned. The Government of India kept him fully informed regarding all matters relating to the expedition, and the nature of the punishment of the Abors would depend upon the Abors themselves.

Sir W. P. Byles: It amounts then to this, that because some unknown person killed Mr. Williamson, the Government of India is sending a force to kill an indefinite number, who have nothing to do with the matter. (Cries of "Oh").

Mr. Montagu: The facts are that a British officer was murdered in the Abor country, and the Government of India is taking steps to demonstrate that it is impossible to murder a British officer without consequences.

He believed that all the villagers of the Meynong section were implicated.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRPO RIVER CAMP, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the force remained at Renging Jhum Camp. The name by which this camp in future is to be known is Kammi Dumbang. Smacking somewhat of Opera Bouffe, but the latter word really means a place where game, the captures of the bows and spears of the Abors, is cut up and distributed to the hunters. What shall be have who killed the deer! A winds-ept dry camp. It was but with rather an inadequate water supply for such a large force. The signalling communication was maintained between this camp and Kobo. The Sappers and Miners, Pioneers and Gurkhas were hard at work clearing the road to this camp with the result that to-day we have been enabled to complete the march wholly unobstructed. The journey was without incident. The General and his staff climbed a very steep hill on the right of the line march. From here could be seen some "Jhums" (patches of cultivation) on the other side of the Sirpo river, and across the Dihong and Yame rivers we could extinguish the village of Ponging, about forty huts apparently situated on a cliff looking on to the river and connected by a narrow neck with the hill behind. This village is inhabited by Panbi Abors whose capital is Sibhum and whose attitude is as yet unknown. A review of what is now known of the different sections of the tribe is interesting.

As I wrote before the Ledum people have so far escaped the vengeance of their fellow Abors and the British Column. A colony from the village of Yemsing, they are in great fear of the Kebang clan, while the people of the village of Misling are recent colonists from Kebeng and avowedly hostile to us. The flights of arrows have upset the equanimity of convoys and recently one of their ammunition carries bearing two hundred and fifty arrows was intercepted by some of the Ledum Column.

Treachery has apparently always been a feature of the Abors in their dealings with us. Two of the survivors of Mr. Williamson and Dri Gregorson's party are accompanying the Column as guides. It will be remembered that this party originally numbered about fifty and there were only five survivors. We have arrived here with the ordinary scale of baggage, that is sixty pounds for every officer.

I have communicated upon the supply system in vogue. The rations are sent from the base Kobo by boat carriers or mules to Janakmukh, and from thence onward by carriers. For instance the carriers who accompanied the column this morning return this afternoon unladen to the last camp and bring rations from there to-morrow so that constant supply goes on with clock like regularity. The Naga coolies so far have proved most satisfactory. Like children they sometimes hide to try and evade their duties, but on the whole more efficient hewers of wood it would be hard to find. Always cheerful, no respecter of persons they certainly afford as amusement though we have to spend much of our time almost cheek by jowl with them in a perimeter camp. They are familiarly known as the Kokos from their constant repetition of a guttural sound resembling "ko". The particular crops now serving with this Column is under the charge of Capt. Bond, a most energetic officer. As I write this a portion of the dark jungle is being made habitable, dark leaves are being removed, lofty bamboos fall to be used as water aqueducts for the camp. The sunlight is streaming into the hitherto darkened glades and fire the great purilier is at work sending out pungent smoke which in addition to the grunting Nagas clearing the jungles in my immediate neighbourhood drive me from this part of the camp. A terrific din is going on around me, but in the camp it is impossible to find a quite spot to write. Orders are being dictated and sepoys are chopping wood and making grass shelters. A water supply brought from a stream by bamboo pipes has been instituted. Four gallons of water per minute can be brought into the camp. This method is employed by many hill people, the Nagas and Abors included. To-morow I will deal with the question of our advance over the grim frowning barrier of steep mountains facing us. The field telephone is constantly in use. I have to send my messages by the convoys returning to Janakhmukh.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The General Officer Commanding Abor Expedition telegraphs that on November 7th he has reconnoitred as far as the place marked, Renging on the map. There are no houses there now. Two companies of the 8th Gurkhas, who were exploring a track to the South, found a village which was barricaded and showed hostility. This was captured. This village was quite newly built and is probably the present site of Renging. The road is practicable for mules as far as the Sirpo Stream, beyond which it is now being made passable for laden coolies.

## PAINFUL CASE OF SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

An inquest was held at Calcutta on yesterday on the body of Mr. Richard Arthur Thompson Moule, aged 34, a travelling engineer for Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., who shot himself on the 15th ultimo. The evidence showed that the deceased had a sun-stroke sometime ago and since then had been suffering from delusions, the chief of which was that he had murdered a woman at Berhampore. The jury found that he was temporarily insane.

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

### Call at Malta Cancelled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Owing to the presence of cholera, Their Majesties' visit to Malta has been cancelled.

Mr. Asquith stated to-day that an Order-in-Council will delegate the exercise of the executive functions of the Crown during the King's absence. His Majesty will be in daily telegraphic communication with his Ministers on all matters of importance.

The persons named in the order will be Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Loreburn and Lord Morley.

### Sir F. Ponsonby Unable to Come Out.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Owing to indisposition Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Equerry and Private Secretary to King George, will not be able to proceed to India. He will be replaced in the King's suite by Captain Godfrey Faussett.

### Bombay Military Tournament.

The following is a summary of the entries, for the various events at the Bombay Military Tournament :—

Mounted Championship and Officers' events 130 entries.
Mounted N.-C. O's and men Indian individual, 74 entries.
Mounted N.-C. O's and men British individual, 130 entries.
Mounted N.-C. O's and men Indian teams, 37 teams.
Mounted N.-C. O's and men British teams, 53 teams.
Foot Running, 685 entries.
Tug of war, 17 teams.
Bayonet Combats, 16 teams.
Open Hockey Tournament, 20 teams.
Indian Army Hockey Tournament, 9 teams.
School boy entries for 6 events, about 400 entries.
Total individual entries, 1,017 odd.
Total team entries, 150 odd.

Note.—The Entry Book is always at the disposal of members of the Committee on application to the Honorary Secretary.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A new landing stage 100 feet long connected with the shore by a 100 feet bridge which is to be erected opposite the Howrah station for the use of Their Majesties when they visit Calcutta was launched by Messrs Burn and Co., to-day and will be placed in position by the end of this month.

At a meeting of the Corporation to-day the expenditure of money for the provision of support of drinking water for 20,000 school children who are to witness the Royal procession, for oiling the roads and for providing observation sheds for suspected cases of infectious disease among the troops during their Majesties' visit were sanctioned.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

A series of wrestling matches under Government supervision between Gama, Kallu, Kikar Singh, Rahim and other celebrated wrestlers have been arranged for the Badshahi Mela at the Coronation Durbar. The matches will decide who the real Rustam-i-Hindi is. One day will be reserved for wrestling matches among Indian soldiers.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

An extensive programme has been sanctioned by the Simla Municipality for the celebration of the Coronation Durbar Day, the object being to bring home to the people of Simla Hills the significance of this event. The proceedings will include the illumination of the Town Hall, the lighting of bonfires on the surrounding hill tops and the entertainment of the children of the station.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Owing to the Calcutta Maidan being required for functions in connection with the Royal visit no shows are to be allowed there until after the King has left. Animated pictures of the Durbar will be shown in Calcutta three days after the event.

## ARMED NATIVE DEFIES POLICE.

### Captured at Last.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The man who shot his friend with a revolver on Monday and locked himself up in his hut continues to defy the police from that position. Rather than risk a repetition of the Sydney street affairs, the authorities still hesitate to rush him out hoping that the suspected man will be starved into submission.

LATER.

The Police this afternoon succeeded in capturing the man who barricaded himself after shooting a neighbour. A force of ten constables who volunteered for the work armed themselves with a manual fire-engine and hose and surrounded the house. After considerable parleying with the Police Superintendent and the Magistrate, who endeavoured to conciliate him into surrendering, the hose was played on him through a window and doors were simultaneously rushed. A Rajput and a Mahomedan constable behaved with exceptional pluck. They were the first to get in and the Rajput managed to knock down the gun in the man's right hand and his comrade seized a knife from the other hand. The accused gave up meekly. He seemed to be dazed and famished and ate and drank heartily. This is the fourth day of the crime. He has not yet been apprised of the death of the man he shot. In the room were found besides a muzzle loading musket, a knife, an obsolete horse pistol and a spear. The man was brought into Bangalore this evening under a strong escort.

It now transpires that the motive of the murder is connected with a land feud and the boycott of the man from a wedding festival in the village owing to his dissolute habits. The deceased is stated to have taken a prominent part in the feeling shown against the accused and was threatened by him.

## HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

### Dr. Workman's Seventh Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Dr. N. Hunter-Workman and Mrs. Bullock-Workman have completed their seventh Himalayan Expedition. They were accompanied by Dr. C. Calciati, Topographer, an Italian guide and three Italian porters. The region visited was the Eastern Karakoram. Seven new glaciers were explored and four mapped in detail. After finishing this work, the party crossed on the 19th August the snowy Bilapto Pass at a height of 18,550 feet and descended to the great Siachen glacier. It is understood that many interesting geographical and glaciological observations were made, and a large number of photographs taken.

## MR. BALFOUR.

### Resigns Unionist Leadership.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON Nov. 8.

Mr. Balfour has resigned the Leadership of the Unionist Party.

## AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

### Radical and Socialist Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The State and Municipal elections in America yesterday show a decided awakening of Radical tendency. There is considerable disaffection from Mr. Taft which would seem to diminish his prospects of possible re-election to the presidency.

The Socialists gained a remarkable success in New York, and for the first time in the history of the State, they elected a Mayor. They also had noteworthy gains throughout the country.

## BRITAIN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

There was an increase in the imports in October of £2,804,498, principally in food, drink and tobacco. There was a large decrease in cotton.

The increase in exports amounted to £5,855,071, chiefly in iron, steel, cotton and wool manufactures.

## NEW COLONIAL LOANS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A South Nigerian loan for five millions sterling for the construction of railways will shortly be issued.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General Botha, in a recent speech, foreshadowed a South African loan for irrigation and other agricultural purposes.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. William Irvine, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The death is announced of William Clark Russell the novelist.

[The late Mr. William Irvine was educated at St. Anne's School, Brixton, and King's College, London. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1862, and arrived in India in the following year, where he served in the North-West Provinces as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector and finally in 1881 as Magistrate and Collector. When he retired in 1888, he was in the Bengal C. S. Mr. Irvine was responsible for several legal publications.]

[William Clark Russell, the novelist, was born in New York in 1846, the son of Henry Russell and Isabella Lloyd, the grand-daughter of Charles Lloyd, Banker, of Bingley Hall, Birmingham. Educated at Dr. Bear's, Winchester, and by the Reverends Gibson and Bewsher at Boulogne-sur-Mer, he joined the British merchant service in the thirteenth year and continued till he was 21. He then joined literature. He married Alexandrina, daughter of D. J. Henry, M. Inst. C. E. Among his many publications are the following :—John Holdsworth, Chief Mate, 1874; The Lady Maud, 1876; A Sailor's Sweetheart, 1877; The Frozen Pirate, 1877; An Ocean Freelance, 1878; An Ocean Tragedy, 1881; My Shipmate, Louise, 1882; The Emigrant Ship, 1894; The Ship, Her Story, 1894; The Convict Ship, 1895; What Cheer! 1895; Rose Island, 1896; The Tale, of the Ten, 1896; List, ye Landsmen! 1897; The Last Entry, 1897; The Two Captains, 1897; The Romance of a Midshipman, 1897; The Ship's Adventure, 1899; Overdue, 1903; Abandoned, 1904; Wrong Side Out, 1904; His Island Princess; The Yarn of Old Harbour Town, 1905. The Mystery of the Ocean Star; The Pictures from the Life of Nelson; Dampier; Life of Nelson; Life of Lord Colling-wood.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 8.

The sudden death occurred this morning of Miss M. C. Bayley, Lady Superintendent of the Secunderabad Civil Hospital. The hospital nurses usually meet at prayers every morning before going on duty. As Miss Bayley did not attend at the proper hour, a charge-nurse went into her room and found her lying on her face dead. Major Bleakinson, I.M.S., in charge of the Civil Hospital, is conducting the post-mortem examination.

The late Miss Bayley, who was a relative of Sir Charles Bayley, had been Lady Superintendent for several years at the Civil Hospital and was devoted to her work. Her sudden demise has created a painful impression in the station.

## ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

### Death of Dr. Dey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

Dr. B. Dey was murdered last night and his wife who was injured is now lying in the hospital. It is stated that yesterday morning Mrs. Dey found fault with the cook who resented her scolding. After dinner while the Doctor and his wife were seated chatting, the cook is alleged to have attacked them with a kukri, after which he escaped. The Doctor died soon after his admission to the hospital.

Twenty-nine years ago Dr. Dey came from Calcutta to join the Municipality, twice officiating as Health Officer before opening his own business. He was a Honorary Magistrate for fourteen years and for two years Municipal Commissioner.

The District Magistrate's and other courts were closed to-day out of respect to his memory.

## ENFORCEMENT OF PRESS ACT.

### Default to Make Necessary Declaration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

In the District Magistrate's Court to-day Mr. G. Jeremiah, Proprietor, the "Army and Civil News," appeared in answer to a notice under the Press Act to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for failing to declare the printer and the publisher of his press. He asked for time which his Worship reluctantly granted till to-morrow morning, remarking that if the declaration were not forthcoming it would be his duty to stop the publication of the paper by putting the police in charge of it.

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

### Amendment of Municipal Act Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening the Chairman made an important statement as to the number of representations made to the Government of Bengal for the amendment of the Municipal Act. He said that they had recommended the amendment of the constitution of the Corporation with the object of giving a larger measure of self-government to the City, three times in the last three years, but the Government had taken no action in the matter.

In regard to hackney carriages they suggested amendments in the law of 1896, in 1902, and this year and the latter suggestions were now under the consideration of the Government.

Other representations in regard to the alterations in the Act relating to short weights and measures, adulterations of goods and drugs, and loans and sinking funds were before the Government.

## ALLEGED CRUELTY TO SCHOOL BOYS.

### Misleading Report Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has issued the following Press Communique :—The attention of Sir Charles Bayley has been drawn to a letter from a correspondent published in the *Bengalee* of the 16th September, 1911, under the heading "Brutal Treatment of School Boys" and to an article commenting on the subject in the *Bengalee* of the 17th September. The letter and the article allege that, after a conference recently held at Faridpore had been dissolved, and whilst Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was addressing an audience on the Hindu University, three little boys strayed into the pandal out of curiosity; that they were at once reported by their teacher, who was present, and that on the strength of this report the headmaster mercilessly flogged two of the boys and chastised the third boy; that one of the boys was given as many as fourteen stripes as a result of which he collapsed while the other got nine strokes, and that the flogging left deep marks on the palms of both boys.

The account of the incident, as given, is misleading and exaggerated. Careful enquiry has been made into the allegations and the true facts have been ascertained to be as follows:—The head-master had, previous to the Faridpur Conference, issued a notice to school-boys and their parents that no school-boy would be allowed to attend the Conference. The headmaster had also verbally warned all the school-boys against attending and an assistant master was deputed to be present at the Conference and to report if any of the students had attended. He reported that three boys were present at the Conference and that he actually saw them there. The statement that they had strayed in after the Conference was over is incorrect. For this offence the two elder boys were given five or six stripes with a cane on the hand. The caning was not severe and no marks were left; neither of the boys fell down as a result of the punishment. The third and youngest boy was made to stand up in class for seven days for one hour each day. The two boys who were caned had also attended the District Conference held in 1909, in spite of specific orders to the contrary, and their repeated disobedience of orders constituted therefore an aggravated offence.

## RETURNED EMIGRANTS IN MADRAS.

### No Complaints to Make.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Mr. A. R. Cuming, I. C. S., Protector of Emigrants, Madras, reporting on the returned emigrants from Natal by the s. s. "Umzinto," which arrived on the 8th October, says that the emigrants when questioned by him as to the treatment they received while in the Colony, and during the voyage, with the exception of one time-expired emigrant, said that they had no complaints to make. The exception, Sundaram Pillay, complained that his wife had not been sent back with him, but had been detained by her uncle, a free immigrant. Mr. Cuming has addressed the Protector of Immigrants, Natal, on the subject. The saving brought by the 441 returned emigrants amounted to Rs. 61,800 of which Rs. 3,778 belonged to thirteen emigrants.

The Government of Madras in recording the report has asked to be furnished with the report of the Protector of Immigrants, Durban, about Sunderam Pillay's complaint.

## THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Before the Special Tribunal, to-day, the defence of the accused was closed, and Mr. J.C. Adam, on behalf of the first accused, then addressed the Court. On behalf of himself and others associated with him in the defence, he thanked their Lordships for the very patient hearing given to the evidence in this case. He said that that was about the 40th day of the trial, and there were altogether between 4,000 pages of record to be dealt with. It would, therefore, perhaps be necessary to take up a little more of the time of the Court in going through the mass of evidence.

## THE HARBOUR DISASTER.

### Two Bodies Found.

THE two dead bodies of the men that were missing out of the full crew of the Port Trust's Drilling Barge No. 94, that sank on Monday evening opposite the Ballard Pier, were found floating yesterday morning, one opposite the Government Dockyard, and the other near Prince's Dock. The unfortunate men probably got under some machinery and were floated by the undercurrent. The bodies were decomposed.

## PORTUGUESE CONSPIRACY.

H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India communicates to the Consulate-General for Portugal in Bombay the following :—

"According to a telegram received to-day, it is stated that the question of conspirators at Calliza is totally ended."

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At the recent Gymkhana at Karachi Major J. Mathews rode in five races and won all of them.

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET, 1912-13

THE Municipal Commissioner has submitted for the consideration of the Standing Committee, his budget proposals for the year 1912-13.

In his note on the budget estimates for 1912-13, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, stated :—

Including the minimum of one lakh required by law the "Surplus Cash Balance" at the close of the year 1910-11 stood at Rs. 16,23,146 (vide page 60 of the Administration Report for 1910-11). Against this balance have to be put, the following liabilities subsequently incurred :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Additional grants sanctioned by Corporation up to date ... ... ... ... ... | | 2,50,100 |
| Additional grants recommended for sanction by the Standing Committee ... ... ... | | 4,316 |
| Further grants required— | | |
| (a) For tools and plant for the Engineering Department ... | Rs. 75,000 | |
| (b) Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 15,511 | |
| | | 90,511 |
| Total ... | | Rs. 3,44,927 |

I estimate that during the year the accretion to these funds in the shape of increases in Revenue and savings in expenditure will amount to Rs. 6,15,000 as noted further on in "II Revised Estimates for 1911-12." Allowing for the budgetted excess of Income over Expenditure of Rs 66,781 for 1911-12, and including the minimum of Rs.1,00,000 required by law, the opening balance of the year 1912-13, is estimated at Rs. 19,60,000 thus :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Opening balance ... | 16,23,146 |
| Additions during year 1911-12 as above ... | 6,15,000 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure as budgetted for, for 1911-12. ... ... ... | 66,781 |
| | Rs. 23,04,927 |
| Less— Additional grants sanctioned and to be sanctioned ... | 3,44,927 |
| Balance Rs. | 19,60,000 |

When presenting the Budget last year, I stated that "we seem to have arrived at a period in our financial position when the growing expenditure can be met from our available sources of Revenue." Subsequent results have borne out this forecast, and even with the knowledge that heavy loan works expenditure must make serious demands on our revenue, I am satisfied that our position has so materially improved during the last 18 months that with the continuance of the careful nursing of our resources and a vigilant watch over our expenditure, the future is one which we can look forward to with confidence.

There is one feature in our financial position, however, which I am anxious to see remedied. I allude to the sum of Rs. 9,10,053 advanced from loan funds for plague purposes and lying unadjusted in our loan funds advance account. The writing-off of this sum cannot be indefinitely postponed, nor in my opinion can we legitimately lower the rates of taxation, while we have to finance so large an amount from Revenue sources. To raise a loan for the purpose would involve us in loss as the period would be for only 20 years, and we would have to pay interest and sinking fund charges; to gradually write-off the amount over an extended period, while reducing taxation, would, in my opinion, be financially unsound at the present time. I have accordingly proposed for the consideration of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that we choose a middle course and write-off immediately Rs. 5,00,000 from our surplus balances and adjust the balance of Rs. 4,10,053 against the taxation of the very near future. As a first instalment towards the writing-off of this balance I have provided Rs. 1,10,053 in the Budget for the ensuing year 1912-13. On this basis the opening balance for the year 1912-13 will be Rs. 14,60,000, including the minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law. This balance I consider sufficient, but by no means excessive. Interest charges, amounting to Rs. 3,93,000 payable on 1st April every year forms a first charge against it; in it is also included the reserve of about Rs. 2,00,000 maintained to meet famine conditions and from it will have to be voted any sum that the Corporation may decide to contribute towards a memorial to commemorate the visit of H. M. the King-Emperor.

Details of the Revised Estimates will, as usual, be incorporated in the final estimates to be submitted before the Corporation undertake the consideration of the Budget next January.

### INCOME FOR 1912-13.

I have not found it necessary to suggest any increased taxation, but have proposed a reduction of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons in the charge for water supplied to milch cattle stables. This is intended to assist stable owners who are attempting to run their stables on sanitary lines.

I have eliminated both from the Income and Expenditure sides, the realizations and re-investment of sums received for "Interest on Sinking and Insurance, &c., Fund Investments" as in reality these transactions do not represent "bona-fide" Income and Expenditure. With similar elimination from the estimates for 1911-12, the Income for 1912-13 amounting to Rs. 1,20,00,500 shows an advance on 1911-12 of Rs. 3,93,500 realized, from the following sources :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| General Tax ... ... ... | 1,35,000 |
| Wheel Tax and Tolls ... ... | 35,000 |
| Town Duties ... ... ... | 60,000 |
| Halalcore Tax ... ... ... | 39,000 |
| Water Tax ... ... ... | 46,000 |
| Market Receipts ... ... | 45,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts... ... | 25,000 |
| Minor variations ... ... | 8,500 |
| | 3,93,500 |

The increase in the General Tax is based on an anticipated increase of 12 3-4 lakhs in the net rateable value, consequent on the erection of new houses and the revision of assessments. This is lower than last year, but the construction of new houses is not proceeding so quickly as before, and the revision of assessment has its limits. The Halalcore and Water Taxes follow in the wake of the General Tax. In the latter I have made a reduction of Rs. 23,000 by reducing, as already stated, the rate of supply to milch cattle stables from 8 anans to 4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The increase of Rs. 60,000 under Town Duties is an addition to our income, I have every hope of realizing. I have in the Expenditure Budget provided Rs. 61,000 for an experimental staff with general plant and appliances for more efficiently supervising the refunds on goods re-exported from the City, and I have every reason to anticipate that with careful supervision it will not only pay for itself, but will, in course of time, add materially to the Municipal Revenues.

The various other increases provided for are based on the latest available data.

### EXPENDITURE FOR 1912-13.

Against an income of Rs. 1,20,00,500 the Budget Estimates of expenditure have been prepared for a total sum of Rs. 1,19,98,669. This shows an advance on the previous year of Rs. 4,58,450, eliminating from the latter, the item of Rs. 4,70,000 for "Investment of interest realized on Sinking and Insurance, &c., Funds investments" which finds no place in the Budget Estimates for 1912-13 as explained under "III Income for 1912-13" "ante." The variations are mainly comprised under the following heads.—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| General Superintendence— | | |
| General Office Establishment ... | + | 26,000 |
| Assessment and Collection— | | |
| Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishment ... ... ... | + | 61,000 |
| Fire Brigade ... ... ... | + | 16,000 |
| Public Works Department ... | + | 1,99,000 |
| Public Health Department ... | + | 7,000 |
| Municipal Debt ... ... ... | + | 72,000 |
| Contribution to C. I. Trust ... | + | 60,000 |
| Rebate to C. I. Trust under Section 73 of Act IV. of 1898 ... | — | 1,00,000 |
| First instalment towards write-off of Rs.9,10,053 (Plague expenses) | + | 1,10,053 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | + | 7,397 |
| Total Rs. | + | 4,58,450 |

The increase under "General Superintendence" provides for the purchase of a two-seated motor-car for the use of another of the Municipal staff and for the expenses of the triennial election of 1913.

The provision of an experimental staff for safeguarding our revenues from Town Duties and the furniture and appliances required therefore accounts for the increase under "Assessment and Collection."

Increase of establishment, consequent on the establishment of a new Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge, the execution of a few necessary minor new works and the provision of interest charges on

the Fire Brigade portion of the 55 lakhs loan account for the increase of Rs. 16,000 under the "Fire Brigade."

The largest increase is under "Public Works" consisting as it does of Rs. 1,99,000 and, although large, is made after due consideration.

I have provided slightly over Rs. 10,500 for strengthening the superior staff and increasing their emoluments, nearly Rs. 9,000 extra for the Mechanical Branch in consequence of the projected opening of the new Pumping Station from 1st October, 1912, Rs. 9,000 extra miscellaneous services in the Drainage Department, and increase of Rs. 84,000 in the Water Works Department, principally in connection with small works for the amelioration of the water supply of the City, and Rs. 83,000 in the Streets and Buildings, of which Rs. 36,000 is absorbed by repairs and Maintenance of Roads. I have thought it advisable to provide a further sum of Rs. 50,000 for the better lighting of the City. Of this Rs. 30,000 will be distributed principally in the Fort and Central parts of the City, and Rs. 20,000 is reserved for the North of the Island, where the lighting is extremely defective.

Although the Health Department shows, on the whole only a small increase of about Rs. 7,000, a readjustment of the expenditure has enabled me to provide Rs. 30,000 extra for the Malaria Campaign which must be undertaken next year.

The increase of Rs. 72,600 in debt is due to the interest charges on the new loan of 55 lakhs, and has been minimized to the extent of Rs. 40,000 by its not being necessary to make any provision this year for "Discount on Loans."

The increase of Rs. 60,000 in the contribution to the City Improvement Trust is based on the anticipated realizations for the year 1911-12.

I have not provided any sum for a rebate payable to the City Improvement Trust under Section 73 of the City Improvement Trust Act of 1898, just as I have made no allowance under Income for any payment to us by the City Improvement Trust of any credit balance in the Trust's General Account. The Standing Committee and Corporation are aware that it is under contemplation to amend the Act whereby these claims and counter claims will cease.

I have in the opening paras. of this note given the reasons which underlie the proposed adjustment of Plague charges amounting to Rs. 1,10,053.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 14,61,831, thus:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance... ... ... | Rs. | 14,60,000 |
| Income for 1912-13...Rs. | 1,20,00,500 | |
| Expenditure for 1912-13 ... ... | „ | 1,19,98,669 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure | „ | 1,831 |
| Closing Balance ... | Rs. | 14,61,831 |

## THE BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

### Resolution Forwarded to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 8.

At the meeting of the Behar Provincial Conference yesterday evening, Babu Bulden Lall proposed resolutions advocating the separation of the judicial and executive functions and the introduction of the scheme in some districts of Behar and the extension of the jury system to the advanced districts of Behar. The resolutions were duly seconded and carried.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Fakharuddin moved, that, in view of the agitation for the modification of the Partition of Bengal, the Conference was strongly of opinion that, in the case of any modification, the Government should be pleased to separate Behar, including Chhota Nagpur, from the Lower Provinces and constitute it into a separate local Government with councils. He said at one time he was opposed to this, but, considering the changed conditions, he thought it was his duty to advocate it.

Khaji Mohamed Noor, Vakil, Gaya, seconded the resolution which was carried.

A resolution urging the Government to extend the privilege of electing the chairmen of municipal boards and the introduction of a non-official principle of representation by election to the local district boards was proposed and carried.

Mr. Khalafat Hossain, Bar-at-Law, proposed a resolution urging that there should be no division of the services into Imperial and Provincial and the one service should be recruited by competition partly in India and in England, and urging that the public service in Behar be manned by Beharis only.

Dr. Kartik Prasad moved a resolution that if Monghyr College be disaffiliated, the endowed fund of the college should be employed for the general and technical education of Monghyr students in other places.

Mr. P. P. Sharma, B. A., Editor, of the "Beharee" in seconding said that the college established to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria should be disaffiliated was a very deplorable matter indeed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Deepnarayan Singh moved a resolution expressing satisfaction at the prospect of settlement in the Transvaal and insisting on their rights and status as British subjects be recognized, and asking the Government to acquire more powers of retaliation to force the Colonies to treat Indians fairly. His speech created much enthusiasm.

The Hon'ble Mr. Deepnarayan Singh invited the next conference to Bhazalpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachiddananda Sinha, who occupied the chair in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, who was absent on account of urgent business, said he expressed the sentiment of all present when he said that they were grateful to Mr. Haque for his supporting Hindus when he said that he regarded the question of the extension of communal representation to local and district boards as suicidal.

It was resolved to send copies of the resolutions to the Government under the signature of the President of the Conference.

## BEHAR HINDU SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GAYA, Nov. 8.

A meeting of the Behar Hindu Sabha was held this noon when the Hon'ble Kumar Kristyanand Sinha, the President of the Sabha, presided.

After thanking those present for electing him as their president, and assuring them that he would do his best for the success of the Sabha, Mr. Sinha said:—"The first is that in all our works we should recognize the indissolubility of the tie that binds England with India. I hope and trust that perfect loyalty to the King would be our first article of faith. The second is the consideration of the fact that we are all Indians along with others who are not Hindus, and that the well-being of non-Hindus (Moslem, Christian and others) is of as much concern to the health and vitality of the Indian nationality as the well-being of the Hindus. The third point which should claim our attention is that while it is our supreme duty to elevate, by resorting to means not altogether unattainable, the individual community to which we belong, it is our equally supreme duty to see that our actions and line of work do not come in conflict with those other communities inhabiting India, that we do not neglect to stretch our loving hearts towards the brother communities, and that, while we enter into open competition to gain the prizes, our attitude towards the workers of communities will be that of loving friends and brothers. We should under no circumstances ignore the claims of those with whom we are destined to live."

The draft rules of the Association were considered and adopted.

## THE DOOM OF THE MANCHU: IS IT WRIT?

Mr. Bland has lately told us of the doom of the Manchu and has prophesied no good concerning them. Is that doom already writ? He would be a bold prophet who would venture to be dogmatic on this point. The Manchu has had so many chanches. Coming to China, a warrior he has remained to become a peace-loving, ease-seeking aristocrat, and even those divisions of the Manchu ruling caste that are supposedly devoted to war and to the maintenance of the Manchu power have degenerated into the merest apologies for a martial display. No longer is reliance placed upon them for the special defence and preservation of the Imperial household, and no longer are they in any sense an effective force at any point of the Empire. The Manchu has less reason for a separate existence to-day than ever before. Officially indeed he does not exist. He has been abolished. There are no longer sons of Han and sons of the Empire. This is theory, but it bristles with terminological inexactitudes. The practical certainties are that not even in the palmiest days of the late reign were offices, confessedly open both to Manchus and Chinese, so largely filled by Manchus. Under the late reign Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-Kai were close to the Throne; Li Hung-chang was for years the dominate force in the Imperial Councils and many others might be mentioned who Chinese thought they were, wielded power second only to that of the Throne itself. Now all this is changed. Round the Prince Regent, there are gathered half the Imperial Clan, holding offices for which they have had no special training and for which native ability has not conspicuously marked them out. The Cabinet, which has gradually shown itself to be the old Grand Council under a new name, is packed with Manchus, and the other new bodies have a very large percentage of them. It is scarcedy possible to interpret this in any way other than as a strenuous attempt to strengthen the Manchu position, and this in itself is sufficient indication that the Manchu caste feels its position threatened. In this belief it would seem to be fully justified. The outbreaks that have occurred during the past three years, ever since the Prince Regent began his Manchination policy, are not all to be ascribed directly to anti-dynastic motives, but they have been anti-dynastic in so far as they have been anti-Governmental. Changsha over a year ago was the first open rupture, and there has been no real peace since; Canton followed a few months ago, and Szechwan hard on the heels of that; and now we have a definite and professedly anti-Manchu outbreak at Wuchang. The original impetus seems to be from the army, which is at the present time in the command of a group of Manchus, of whom perhaps only General Yin Chang is really competent for the high office which he holds, and it would appear that his force of character has not been sufficient to impress itself upon whole service.

As we have said above, the Manchus have had so many chances. Mere good luck saved them more than once during the Taiping Rebellion, and it was largely the strong support of great Chinese statesman that enabled them to get firm in the saddle again immediately afterwards. Then in 1900, the dynasty was as near tottering to its fall as could be, yet managed to save itself, to the surprise of one-third of the world and the disappointment of another third. At the present crisis there are many factors against the Manchu, say three hundred millions if they could be all brought into operation; but there are also some very weighty factors in their favour. The first of these is the fact that there is no legitimist claimant for the Throne. A descendant of the Mings still exists, but he is not supported by any one of the anti-Manchu factions, and it is quite possible that lack of a chosen candidates may bring about just that dissension in the anti-dynastic camps that will give the Manchu another chance. The really serious danger to the Manchu arises from the possibility that some capable man may make himself master of the army and set a puppet on the Throne or may even sit there himself. This would not be without precedent in Chinese history. The Hang and the Ming dynasties both owe their existence to those who are euphemistically called soldiers of fortune, which really means successful freebooters. But they ploughed their way to the throne through years of fighting. It is quite certain that years of disorder and fighting would not be tolerated now, even if they were likely. Recent precedents do not suggest the necessity for years of revolution. A few weeks settled the matter in Turkey, and in Persia. Whether foreign Powers would have interfered had there been a long continuance of disorder we cannot say, but it is extremely unlikely in spite of the heavy financial interests which they had in Turkey, whilst in Persia there were territorial rivalries to be considered. If the disorder at Wuchang becomes at all widespread, there is no reason to suppose that the struggle would not be short and sharp, whatever the issue, and the issue may be very largely forecast by the spread of the trouble. If it remains confined to the Three Han Towns then the Manchu has another chance, but if there are sympathetic outbreaks at other places, particularly in Canton, where the Manchu has always been anathema, then the issue may well be doubtful, with the chances slightly against the Manchu. Mr. Ku Hung-ming has given foreigners a plain hint as to which horse to back, but he has said nothing about the third course that may be followed or even a fourth the foreigner may "hedge", or he may decline to put his money anywhere. The chances are so incalculable, the risks in backing either side are so great, that probably most foreigners will hold aloof, personally and as represented by their Governments, and put their trust neither in princes nor in paupers, in Manchus or in Chinese, in one faction or another, but even so the foreigner will be as keen a spectator as any of China's own sons.—"Celestial Empire" (October 14).

## ART ON BANK NOTES.

### New Swiss Issue Adversely Criticised.

The new issue of Swiss 1,000-franc, 100-franc, and 50-franc notes, which have recently come into circulation, were printed by a London firm, Messrs. Waterlow and Co. Formerly they were printed in the United States. They have, however, as heretofore, been designed by Swiss artists, and a great deal of fun is at present being made of them, not on account of the printing, but solely on account of the designs. The 1,000-franc note, represents the interior of a factory, with a number of workmen around a machine. The effect, is good, and this particular design does not seem to have given rise to much criticism.

What is critic sed is the work of the impressionist painter, Ferdinand Hodler, of Geneva, of whom the Swiss have so high an opinion, some of them even speaking of him as if he were a Rodin of the brush, whose works it is a disgrace not to know. On the 100-franc note Holder has drawn a mower; on the 50-franc note a woodcutter, who, however, is un apply much more like a saboteur in the very act of cutting down telegraph poles. The telegraph poles, it appears, are really pine trees, but as the woodcutter is a robust and vigorous fellow it is probable that this design will pass muster with the public in general. The mower is mowing with such frenzy that his shirt is flying in the wind, and his whole figure somehow produces a rather awkward and ungraceful effect. One critic, indeed, remarked that it was a pity the mower could not be asked to leave the beautiful Alpine landscape, which forms the background of the engraving, and on which he is the one blot.

THREE HELVETIAS.

The Swiss also find fault with the figure of Helvetia on the obverse of the notes. They say that she is not like Helvetia. Moreover, it seems there are three different Helvetias for the three different notes. The 1,000-franc Helvetia is, at any rate, very pretty; but the 100-franc Helvetia, with lownecked dress and elaborately dressed hair, produces a deplorable effect, and is nicknamed "La belle parfumeuse." The 50-franc Helvetia is an absolutely commonplace bourgeoise, who might be anybody's aunt or cousin.

Truly characteristic of Swiss ideas of art is the border of the engravings, which is a hotchpotch of all kinds of geometrical figures and all sorts of architectural ornaments, which have absolutely no connection with one another. As the "Journal de Geneve" remarks in a witty comment, this confused border, which completely overshadows the engravings, is so hideous that it fully explains why the new bank-notes find such favour with philosophers and sages, who are constantly preaching contempt for riches.

## BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

### "The Quaker Girl."

Last evening at the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, the Bandmann Opera Company presented the second of their repertoire of musical comedies in Bombay, namely, the "Quaker Girl" a piece which gained great popularity with the Home public. The plot is a musical comedy plot, but it is well built round by incidental local colour. A Quaker girl tired of the strictness of her home life leaves with a Princess acquaintance for Paris taking her identity for the time, being where she throws off much of the "prudence" implied by her name and becomes a "Parisienne" not to say "Montmartre" so much for the plot, as everything comes right in the end for all parties concerned.

Miss Madge Vincent made a prudent but not too serious Quaker Girl and sang daintily, while Miss Stella Godwin as Princess has a powerful and pleasing voice. Miss Dorothea Temple, as the comedienne of the company, reminded one of Miss Ethel Irving in her days at Dalys. On the character of Madame Blum, who evades the cleverness of the Paris police the welfare of the characters depends, and Miss Dorothea Temple, with the aid of Miss Lily Drury, as Phœbe, makes the evasion realistic. Amongst the gentlemen in the cast the first to be mentioned must be Mr. Bobbie Roberts, the comedian, who left the post of pseudo-quaker to become a kind of Paris commissionaire. His continual stream of humour was irresistible to the crowded house present. Mr. H. Fairfax has a fine baritone voice and acts the part of a lover without artificiality while Mr. James McGrath as Tony Chute supplied the light comedy of the piece to the full appreciation of the onlookers. We have also to mention Mr. Henry Frankiss in his rendering of "Come to the Ball" and may say that all the members of the company ably kept a somewhat plotless "Melange" alive.

Amongst the most interesting musical items were Mr. Bobbie Roberts' explanation of the difference between the paternal and maternal side of his family. Madame Blum's reference to the petticoat and the duet between Tony Chute and prudence entitled. "Take a step with Prudence." If the houses during the season are as good as they were last night the Bandmann Opera Company are assured of a good season in their new quarters.

To-night "The Quaker Girl" will be repeated. "Our Miss Gibbs," a play which never fails to attract people will be staged to-morrow.

## PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

### Record Exports Last Year.

Nearly seven million dollars' worth of patent medicines were exported from the United States in the past year, and for the past decade the aggregate amounts to more than 50 million dollars. These figures, as compiled from the official records of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labour, include only that class of exports designated as "medicines, patent proprietary," of which the exports in 1911 were dols. 6,783,020 to foreign countries and more than a quarter of a million dollars worth to the non-contiguous territories of the United States. They do not include the numerous articles exported for use in the preparation of medicines, such as ginseng, which amounts to more than a million dollars annually, roots, barks and herbs, etc.

The popularity of American medicines seems to have grown with their use. Fifteen years ago the value of the exports of patent and proprietary medicines amounted to less than two million dollars a year; in 1900, the total was but three millions; in 1905, five millions; and in 1911, practically seven millions, the total for that year being larger than that of any other year.

All the world, it seems, takes American medicines, for the countries and colonies to which the seven million dollars' worth of patent or proprietary medicines were sent last year numbered eighty, scattered over every grand division and throughout the islands of the sea. One would, perhaps, scarcely expect to see a large demand in Europe, for this class of merchandise, yet the exports to England alone averaged two million dollars annually during the past three years, while smaller values went to other European countries, many of them being communities in which the chemical industry has attainted a high degree of development, such as Germany, France and Austria. The larger exports of American medicines of the class under discussion in the fiscal year 1910, included Englands, over 1 3-4 million dollars; Germany, 64 thousand; Spain, 55 thousand; France, 36 thousand, and Belgium, 32 thousand dollars. To North America, the exports of American-made patent and proprietary medicines average about 1 1-2 million dollars a year, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, Panama and the British West Indies being the best customers. To Cuba the exports last year amounted to 422 thousand dollars; to Canada, 335 thousand; to Mexico, 190 thousand; to Panama, 115 thousand, and to the British West Indies, 102 thousand dollars.

South America, where the chemical manufacturing industry has not yet assumed importance, offers a steady market for American medicines, the exports thereto exceeding one million and frequently approximating 1 1-2 million dollars a year. To Argentina last year's exports of American medicines amounted to 434 thousand dollars; those to Brazil, 377 thousand; Venzuela, 140 thousand, and those to Chile and Colombia, each about 131 thousand dollars.

Of the Asiatic countries, the British East Indies are the only communities where patent medicines of American manufacture seem to have gained a foothold. To India the exports in the fiscal year 1910, amounted to 159 thousand dollars; to the Straits Settlements, over 10 thousand, and to other British East Indies, five thousand dollars, while to the Chinese Empire the total was but 30 thousand dollars, to Japan, less than 30 thousand, and to such large communities as Persia, Asiatic Turkey and Siam, relatively small.

Nearly every section of Africa is represented in the list of countries to which American patent and proprietary medicines are exported, the values ranging from dols. 85,351 in the case of British South Africa to dols. 8,067 in that of Egypt, dols. 4,468 to the Canary Islands, and dols. 100 to Spanish Africa, the figures being in each case those of the fiscal year 1910.

Of the countries classed under Oceania, Australia is the largest market for American medicines, being credited in 1910, with 302 thousand dollars' worth compared with 107 thousand to the Philippines, 56 thousand to New Zealand, and less than dols. 1,000 worth to French Oceania.—"Commercial America."


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## VICEROY YUAN.

### An Appreciation.

Yuan Shih-kai, says a writer in the London "Weekly Times," is probably the most capable statesman whom China possesses. It is not yet three years since he was abruptly and ignominiously dismissed from all the high offices he then held. The event naturally created a great sensation amongst foreigners as well as Chinese. The present Emperor had not been two months upon the Throne. He owed the tanquility of his accession largely to the support of the vigorous and energetic Viceroy of Chi-li. Since the return of the Court from its flight after the Boxer movement, Yuan Shih-kai had risen steadily in the favour of the old Empress Dowager, who whatever her faults, knew a man, and in the estimation of the foreigners with whom he was brought into contact. A few days before his fall new honours were heaped upon him. Later still he conducted an important discussion with Mr. Tjuin, the Japanese Minister. On January 2, 1909, he attended a meeting of the Grand Council, and the Regent received him with affability. When he got home he was handed the Edict which informed him that he "was unexpectedly suffering from an affection of the foot" which made it hard for him to perform his duties properly. It ordered him instantly to resign, and to return to his native place "to treat his complaint." "Thus," the Edict concludes, "is our resolution to show mercy displayed." Now, in an hour of stress and trial, the Palace has apparently learnt that the treatment has been successful, and the man who was judged unfit for his work in 1909 is summoned from his retirement to suppress a rebellion in 1911.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

Yuan Shih-kai is a Chinaman born 52 years ago in the province of Honan. One of his great uncles, it is interesting to remember, was one of the four generals who, with Gordon's aid, took the chief part in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. His career has been exceptionally eventful even for that of an Oriental statesman. He was adopted as a boy by a soldier uncle, and in 1882 he went with a Chinese detachment to the assistance of the King of Korea, who was then threatened by an insurrection. He remained in that kingdom for 12 years, becoming Imperial Resident at the early age of 26, and continuing to hold that post until the war with Japan in 1894-5 expelled the Chinese from the peninsula.

The war had convinced him that an Army not trained and armed on European lines was worse than useless. Very soon he had 5,000 well-disciplined and well-armed men under his command near Tientsin. His discipline was severe, and marked amongst other features by the prohibition of opium, but he paid and treated his men well and regularly, and he was able to recruit them from respectable homes.

His action at the time of the Empress-Dowager's "coup d'Etat" in 1898 is differently described by his friends and by his enemies. What seems certain is, that he was sounded by the reformers, who believed they had secured his support, but that at the critical moment he sided against them. The hatred which they then conceived for him may not be without its effect in the present crises, though most politicians, and especially most Oriental politicians, readily subordinate their recollections to their immediate interests in times of revolution.

In the following year Yuan Shih-kai was made Governor of Shantung. His immediate predecessor, the notorious Yu Hsien, was a firm believer in the Boxer movement, and had encouraged it to the utmost of his power. Yuan Shih-kai, who had brought his foreign-drilled soldiers with him, set himself with relentless vigour to suppress the Boxers. To his conduct the Europeans in Peking owed their lives, and the Empire, in its traditional shape, its existence. He had the sagacity and the moral courage to disregard the Imperial Edicts, ordering the plunder and massacre of foreigners, and he worked steadily with the Yang-tsze Viceroys to maintain order. Not a foreigner in his province perished while Chi-li was in flames.

APPOINTED VICEROY OF CHI-LI.

In 1901 he was appointed Viceroy of Chi-li on the death of Li Hung-chang. In his new post his great abilities as an organizer were again apparent. Like all capable organizers, he was quick to see and to use the good qualities of subordinates and he showed a special appreciation for those of the Cantonese. His intelligence had taught him that Western methods were as indispensable to China in education as in military affairs and it was upon his advice, supported by that of Chang Chih-tung, the most celebrated of the old school of Chinese literati, that the Edict of 1904 was issued. This Edict, it will be remembered, abolished the traditional examinations in Chinese classics, and declared that for the future the only recognised door to public life would be a degree in one of the modern colleges. He was a main pillar, it need hardly be said, of the anti-opium movement.

In the last year of the long reign of the Empress-Dowager, Yuan Shih-kai became a member of the Grand Council and administrative head of the Wai-wu-pu. In the latter post his intelligence, his spirit and his readiness to accept responsibility won for him the respect of the representatives of the Powers. He insisted strongly upon the sovereign rights of China in theory, but he showed a statesmanlike appreciation of facts and a statesmanlike readiness to compromise with them.

He is not perhaps a statesman in the largest sense of the word. He has not the education or the knowledge which belongs to true statesmanship. He has not been wholly free from the faults and the weaknesses of Orientals in high place. But he has power of will as well as judgment. He has realized and he has shown that he has realized, the absolute necessity of radical reform to save his country from ruin. That has been enough to earn for him the hatred of the eunuchs, the women, and the other corrupt elements that do inate the Palace. It overthrew him, to all seeming, for ever, in 1909. It has restored him to day grudgingly and under pressure of the necessity which makes the presence of a man indispensible to the safety of the dynasty.

## PARIS WAITERS REVOLT.

### A Striking Protest.

Rue de la Sourdiere in a hotel-servants' employment agency, the clerks had a bad fright on Oct. 19. Happily, they escaped with their lives, but they were not quite certain whether they would go back to work the following morning.

With the stealthiness of Sioux Indians, eighty men marched on the Helvetia Agency and without saying a word or uttering a cry smashed the two large front windows with their sticks. When there was scarcely a bit of glass left intact, they entered the premises and broke up the furniture. Chairs were broken against the wall until they resembled firewood. The staff escaped through the shattered windows.

The object of the demonstration, which caused such emotion in this part of Paris, is to protest against the employment of Swiss and Germans in the hotels and restaurants. It has long been a grievance with the numerous native class that calls itself "garcon." There are enough Teutonic waiters in Paris to form an army corps. An enterprising contemporary, who sent a representative to the leading hotels in Paris was answered everywhere in the purest German whenever he asked a question in that tongue.

From one grievance is born another. It is said that the German is positively preferred to the home applicant. Certainly it is no exaggeration to say that the employment agencies are mainly Swiss and German, and, naturally, they seek to "place" their countrymen before others. "A scandal!" cry the French waiters and the demonstration was the direct result of a heated meeting in the morning, attended by a thousand wearers of the white apron and dress coat. Nor was the wrecked establishment the only one honoured by a visit, for the Abeille, another institution of the sort, in the Faubourg Montmartre, was likewise the object of a manifestation, happily less harmful to furniture and fixures than the other.

Unfortunate waiters! They have long filled the air with their complaints as to the manner in which they are exploited. Some agencies, with high-sounding names, take their money and do nothing; others secretly favour the foreigner at their own expense; and yet a third play a curious political role, and appear to be centres of Socialist propaganda. It is time evidently, that Joseph revolted. But let him take a less strenuous way than his single-stick practice and "knockabout" tactics.

## LABOUR WAR IN WESTERN AMERICA.

### The Los Angeles Outrage.

The year 1911 will be notable in the records of the American courts. In May the Federal Supreme Court rendered a decision which will be a landmark in the history of the Government regulation of the trusts. October, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" of mail week, sees the beginning, at any rate, of a criminal trial that is bringing the conflict between capital and labour to an acute stage. A little more than a year ago the offices of the "Times," the leading paper in Los Angeles, a flourishing Californian city with a population of 320,000 were blown up by dynamite just as the presses were about to run off the day's issue. There occurred three successive explosions, by which twenty men were killed and 30 injured. A few hours later a bomb was found outside the house of General Harrison Otis, the proprietor of the paper, and another bomb in the basement of the house of Mr. Zeebandelaar, the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. The outrage was immediately attributed to trade unionism. The "Times" employed nonunion men only in its office, and had been for several years the most vigorous opponent of unionism on the Pacific coast. This was the thirtieth dynamite explosion that had taken place in the neighbourhood during recent years, and in nearly every instance the victim had been a firm that had opposed the unions. A local association of employers at once engaged W. J. Burns, the well-known American detective, to take the matter up. As a result of his inquiries three persons were arrested in April last—J. J. McNamara, the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and structural iron Workers; his brother J. W. Mc Namara, a printer; and Ortie E. Mc Manigal, a structural ironworker. After his arrest McManigal was submitted to the "third degree," and made a confession which attributed to the McNamaras the responsibility for a long series of dynamite explosions—some before and some after the Los Angeles case—which had cost over 100 lives and £700,000 worth of property. The charges were indignantly denied by the representatives of labour. It was alleged that the crimes were actually committed by hirelings of the capitalists, as part of a plot for the crushing of the unions. Meetings of protest were held all over the country, and the various unions, including the American Federation of Labour, issued an appeal for funds for the defence of the accused. In the Labour Day demonstrations in September members of the McNamara League wearing "McNamara buttons" were a prominent feature of the parades.

DETECTIVE RESEARCHES.

As the affair is now "sub judice" it would be undesirable to discuss the allegations that have been made on both sides. In America itself, by the way, there appears to be no fear of contempt of court to prohibit a preliminary trial in the press. "McClure's Magazine" has already published an account by Detective Burns of the researches that led him to trail of the three men indicted. What has particularly aroused attention in America is the close similarity between this case and the one tried at Boise, in Idaho, in 1907. In that instance also charges of instigating frightful outrages were brought against officials of powerful labour unions, the prosecution rested largely for its support upon confessions extorted by the "third degree" process from a man implicated in the crime, and the defence sought to prove not simply that the accused were innocent, but that the actual outrages were part of a deliberate conspiracy of capital to ruin the labour movement. Another interesting point is that Mr. Clarence Darrow, a Chicago lawyer who let the defence in the Boise trial has been retained for the defendants in the Los Angeles case also.

To understand the intense feeling that has been aroused in America on this subject it is necessary to bear in mind the extraordinary conditions, amounting at times practically to a state of war that have prevailed in the Western States for nearly twenty years. The trouble began in 1892 in the Coeur d'Alene country in Idaho, where a mill was blown up by armed union men, and in the fight that followed a number of non-union men were killed. Troops were brought in to quell the disorder, but as soon as they were withdrawn the reign of terror was resumed. In 1893 there was organised the Western Federation of Miners, the most powerful labour organisation in the United States and probably in the world. For many years it has practically decided the fate of every working man in the Western mining States, whether he were employed in the mines or elsewhere. Whether the Federation was responsible for them or not, there can be no doubt as to the fact of a long series of crimes that accompanied Western strikes in the period that followed its organisation. There was first the Cripple Creek strike of 1893, in which the union men established a military camp of their own well fortified and armed. Once more the military were called in. In 1896 many lives were sacrificed in open conflicts in the streets of Leadville. Even fiercer conflicts marked the Telluride strike of 1901.

TURMOIL AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

From August, 1903, to August, 1904, Cripple Creek was again the scene of incessant turmoil, arising from an attempt to prevent the transport of ore from the mines to certain unfair ore-reducing mills at Colorado City. The leading incidents in this struggle have thus been summarised: "A 'cage' with 15 non-union miners was dropped 1,400 feet down the dark abyss of the Independence shaft, and mutilated bits of human flesh strewn along the dank wallsfor 1,000 feet; Superintendent McCormack and Foreman Beck were blown to atoms on the sixth level of the Vindicator, and pieces of the infernal machine that did the deadly work were easily found and attempt to derail a train with 218 members of the military with their wives and children and to hurl them down a 300ft. precipice was made after midnight of a winter's night; the dynamite fiend was more successful in catching a night shift as it waited for the down train at two o'clock one morning, and 14 non-union men were torn limb from limb and flung to the four winds by the blast that wrecked the Independence station. The fact that the train was ahead of time and came whistling up while the rest of the crew were 100 feet down the trail was the only thing that prevented the slaughter of 100 more non-union men." On the other hand, it is alleged that the troops brought into the region to restore order were themselves regardless of the law. They are accused of having invaded private homes to search for weapons, of having arrested innocent men and confined them in the "bull pens" without charge or hearing, of having deported innocent men, heads of families, for no other offence than membership of a labour union, of having destroyed the liberty of the press, and of having looted union stores. It is scarcely necessary to say that these charges are denied by both the civil and the military officials who were responsible. They declare indeed that the imprisonments and deportations saved the lives of the men concerned, who would otherwise have been lynched.

It was an outrage committed on December 30, 1905, that led to the trial at Boise in 1907. On the evening of that day Mr. Frank Steunenberg was killed by the explosion of a bomb just outside his own house at Caldwell, Idaho. He was originally a printer and member of the Typographical Union, and throughout most of his life had been in strong sympathy with the labour cause. He happened to be Governor of the State at the time of one of the worst of the Coeur d'Alene disturbances and in that capacity superintended the suppression of disorder. His murder was explained locally as an act of revenge on the part of men whom he had then sent to gaol and whose terms had recently expired. In April, 1907, William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was placed on trial for instigating Steunenberg's assassination. The chief witness against him was Harry Orchard, who confessed, under the "third degree" process, to having been concerned in 28 crimes, resulting in the deaths of scores of persons. In all these crimes, he said, he had acted under the direction of the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard's evidence at the trial was clearly unsatisfactory and Haywood was acquitted, as were two other officials of the Federation accused of complicity in the same offence. Orchard himself was convicted, but recommended to mercy. The trial left the series of outrages still unexplained. If it exonerated the union officials it certainly failed to substantiate the suggestion of "agents provocateurs."

The Los Angeles case, with its similar charges and similar defence, has thickened the mystery as to the real culpability for the long-continued disorder in the West, and it is to be hoped that in this case the evidence will point unmistakably to the actual criminal.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 27th October, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Carey, Capt J E
Milne, Major C
Macleod, Dr
Macleod, Mrs.
Misick, Mr
Harris, Mrs E J
Harris, Miss J
Naugle Major, K E
Pye, Major W E
Pye, Major Mrs.
Scott, Miss M
Bickett's child, Mrs, and nurse
Bryne, Mrs G
Hancock, Mrs M son
Tytler, Miss
Coughtric Miss C
Lindquist, Mr J H
Phillips, Capt J C and Mrs
Hagger, Mrs
Koysell, Rev F S
Heyland, Mrs
Hooper, Miss D
Hooper, Miss J G
Denisson, Mr R D
Battie, Mr B
Talloch Mr H F P
Kropf Mr L
Ramsay, Miss C
Fair, Mr W J
Gilbert, Mr H E
Oliver, Dr S
Smythe, Mr J H
Stewart, Mr O
Wood, Mr F E
Spencer, Mr H
Walker, Mr A
Larimore, Mr M
Hagger, Capt E
Mackenzie, Major K L W
Macdermott, Mr L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Grant, Lt Col A
Maxwell, Major H G
Waxwell, Mrs
Marshall, Mr O
Kelly, Maj H M
Bradshaw Cap A E
Taylor Capt N C
Wilders Capt C S D and Mrs.
Fuller, Sir B
Burne, Lt F O W
Dane, Lt V L G.
Wall, Major E W
Smith Lt C L
Quin Major W and Mrs
Hazelhurt, Major G W and Mrs
Cowell, Mr, B C
Usher, Capt S
Bateman Champion, Mrs H F and Infit. nurse.
Gage, Mr A F
Warrack, Miss
Gunniugham, Mrs H
Johnson, Mr H S
John, Mr W A J
Wetherall, Lt F G W
Mathew-Lennowe, Capt, E B
Wedderburn, Mr D & Mrs
Hore, Miss
Smith, Lt T M O E
Walton, Col W C
Sewell, Mrs L
Taylor, Capt G C
Welkeni, Lt Col E G E
Bald, Lt A H
Jones, Capt T W H
Dumayne, Sir Fred and Miss
Nagpur, Rt Rev Bishop
Chatterton, Mrs
Hulton Mr H H and Mrs
Socquet, Mr R
Nance, Mr W J
Thackwell, Mr
Browne, Major A P
Carey, Capt P S
Leman, Lt F B
Ricketts, Major P E and Mrs
Milne, Major J W
Sutherland Capt R O
Arnold Major A S
Baput, Mr S K
Torrie, Capt C J
Grosvenor, Hon, L
H H the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mackenzie, Mr W L
The Lusson, Capt H E
Grant Mr J H
Nairne, Mr D
Orr, Mr W Orr

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Wellimore, Miss J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Wright, Lt Co E G
Harcort, Capt H L
Walker Lt H & C
Cole Lt A F
Bowlianson Major M G D
Miss and 2 infants nurse

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Lt G W
Turnbull, Capt G O
Potter Capt H.
Townsend, Miss M
Faucett, capt F O D
Harford Rt A Lt H H
Drake Maj H M
Marshall Mr R
Torrie Mr L J
Butler Mr W V H
Manson Capt J A P, Mrs and infant ayah,

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz fenceriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th November, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey..... | 7 | 17 | 20 p. m. | 20 | 21 |
| Teheran ... | 8 | 12 | 40 p. m. | 1 | ... |
| Suez..... | 8 | 13 | 20 p. m. | 1 | 19 |

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduscan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrup

## BY THE WAY.

### "THE DUKE."

A story of the late Duke of Devonshire not included in Mr. Holland's biography splendidly illustrates his profound indifference to convention where even a great personage was concerned. It was at Manchester, when the present King and Queen were on their last visit there as Prince and Princess of Wales. After luncheon in the Town Hall the Duke escorted the Princess to her carriage in readiness for a drive to an unveiling ceremony at the Cathedral. On the steps of the Town Hall the Duke suddenly proffered his hand to the Princess with a laconic, "Well, good afternoon." "Good afternoon!" the Princess asked with a note of surprise; "are you not coming to the Cathedral?" "No," answered the Duke; "I'm going home." And without another word he doffed his hat and plunged into the crowd, leaving the Princess alone on the steps.

### SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield, where the Master Cutlers' dinner was held in Mail week is a curious instance of a district once holding a monopoly in a certain manufacture losing its predominance and regaining it in comparatively modern times. Rude cutlery was manufactured round Sheffield back into the dark ages of our history. But the trade was confined by rather rigorous ordinances of the Lord of the Manor and the Court Leet, so that all the more delicate kinds of cutlery were in the seventeenth century made in London or on the Continent. The market town of Sheffield sprang up round the castle of the Lord of the Manor, and in the reign of James the First it is described as "a singularly miserable place, containing about 2,000 inhabitants, of whom a third were half-starved and half-naked beggars."

### M. HARPIGNIES.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has recently been conferred upon M. Harpignies, the sole survivor of the Barbizon school of painting, now well advanced in the nineties. A friend asked him the other day by what means he had attained old age, and how he liked it, and his answer was characteristically vigorous. "Old age!" he exclaimed. "I know nothing about old age. No one grows old unless he chooses to. I do not choose. That's all that I can tell you on the subject."

### HIS FIRST DECORATION.

It was not until he was fifty-five that M. Harpignies was accorded his ribbon; and then it was almost by accident that he obtained it. Year after year it had been promised to him; but the promise had, as regularly, been broken. One year, however, it happened that the Minister of Fine Arts, on his way home from a distribution of decorations, found M. Parpignies sitting at his easel, painting the view from the Pont Neuf. His conscience smote him. He put out his hand and spoke. "M. Harpignies," he said "you have sat as a noble example of moral energy, in the face of disappointment. We have done you a great injustice; but we shall make haste to repair it." And this time he kept his word.

### THE AUTHOR OF 72 NOVELS.

In an interesting interview with Miss Braddon by Clive Holland in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for November one is reminded that there are no fewer than seventy-two of her novels before the public at the present time, selling in every sort of edition from the old six-shilling form down to the popular sixpennies and seven-pennies; whilst both in translations and the famous Tauchnitz editions her stories are well known and immensely popular on the Continent. In America, it is added she has always had a large following, and it would not be too much to say that several millions of her books have been sold in the great Republic across the seas. The Colonies are warm supporters of Miss Braddon.

### FAVOURITE MODERN AUTHORS.

Miss Braddon has been a great reader of French and German authors. Referring to English writers she said the books that had most impressed her had been some of the late George Gissing's, especially "New Grub Street," "The God in the Car," and "Half a Hero," by Anthony Hope; and several by Maurice Hewlett, among which "The Queen's Quair" is perhaps her favourite. Many of Mrs. Mary E. Mann's stories she has found delightful reading of a lighter kind. Asked what she thought was the greatest merit a writer could have, Miss Braddon replied that it was the ability to tell a good story in an interesting way. She has a great admiration for the genius of Thomas Hardy, but "Tess" and "Jude" she described as "heartbreaking books."

### THE NEW FICTION.

With reference to some of the new fiction which is being produced, Miss Braddon had something trenchand to say: "That many of the books of which I hear—I seldom read any of them myself," she said in parenthesis—"should be published at all is a scandal; that they should be written by women is even worse—it is a disgrace. The only excuse I can myself find for a really unpleasant episode or plot in a book is that it should be the means, as is undoubtedly the case in many of Zola's books, of teaching a salutary lesson. That it should be introduced merely for the purpose of tickling the depraved palate of a certain class of reader, and of selling what may be in other ways a worthless book, is both debasing to our art and to the writers who thus pander to the lower side of human nature." Miss Bradden added that she did not quite see how there could be a public censorship of novels, and she believed on the whole in the sound final judgment of the great reading public. "A bad book seldom lives; a really good book seldom dies."

### THE ROCKIES AS A PLAYGROUND.

The present year will witness the transplanting of a whole colony of Swiss people to the Rockies. The nucleus of this colony will, the "United Empire" points out, be the corps of Swiss guides brought across annually by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of assisting mountain climbers in their ascents. At the end of the present season, instead of returning to their native land as [illegible] have done hitherto, they will be joined in [illegible] by their families, and will make their [illegible]rmanently in a picturesque village which [illegible]repared by the Railway company. The [illegible] of "Edelweiss" (the Mountain flower) [illegible]iven to the village, which is to be [illegible]n the terraced slopes of the mountain [illegible]houses having the high-pitched roofs and [illegible]ures of distinctly Swiss architecture.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI.

We have heard a good deal of the bombardment of Tripoli from the standpoint of the warships, but very little of the shooting as seen from the town. From articles published in the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Germans who where in Tripoli during the bombardment it seems that considerable damage was done in the residential quarter. The "Volkszeitung" says that the destruction was widespread, and that not a few people were killed. The correspondent of the Frankford paper tells a vivid story of the effect of the shells, "shrieking, howling, and whistling" over the houses. He witnessed the opening of the bombardment from the house of the English Telegraph director, on the harbour, which the spectators soon had to leave in fear of their lives. The fugitives were about to take refuge in the German Consulate, when there was an explosion, and a dark cloud of smoke rolled out of the house. Finally the correspondent found safety in the English Consulate, and subsequently learnt that four persons had been killed and three wounded in the German Consulate. The Jewish quarter seems to have suffered severely. These accounts do not exactly correspond with the Italian theory of a humane bombardment. But it must be remembered that the sea was very high; and that, with all the good-will in the world, it was not possible for ships rolling in the trough of the water to aim quite accurately.

### HARVESTING.

The time of harvesting the lavender is usually early in August. A writer on the subject—Mr. F. Ransom—estimates the average yield of oil at 12lb. per acre if the whole area under cultivation, including that devoted to cuttings and to the first year's growth, is taken into consideration. But from 15lb up to as much as 30lb. of oil may be obtained in a favourable season when the plants are in their prime. The value of the oil varies according to quality, demand, and other seasonal conditions. From 100s. per pound thirty years ago it fell to from 20s. to 30s. per pound, but during the present year the price has risen, and 40s. per pound is given as the current wholesale price. Apart from growing for oil there is a limited sale for the dried flowers of the lavender at Covent Garden.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

### TRAFALGAR TACTICS.

The 106th anniversary of Trafalgar, which was observed on the 21st ultimo is rendered noteworthy by Capt. Mark Kerr's convincing explanation that the battle was fought on the consummate plan contained in Nelson's memorandum, and that so far from having, as theorists have alleged, thrown the whole plan to the winds at the last moment, he went into action strictly in accordance with the tactics prepared months before. It is no haphazard discovery that Capt. Mark Kerr reveals in "The Nineteenth Century." He has for years devoted himself to the study of the problem of Nelson's tactics, and, in summary, the conclusion he arrives at is that the theory of the perpendicular attack is to credit Nelson with a plan which reflects seriously upon his professional reputation. Capt. Mark Kerr has rendered good service in vindicating the tactical genius of Nelson, although it is to be regretted that the defence was not put forward at the centenary of Trafalgar.

### HYDRAULIC GUN MOUNTINGS.

Hand in hand with the development of gun power, the Naval Ordnance Department has been devoting attention to improved barbette mountings, and with the co-operation of manufacturers of these important fittings very successful results have been attained. Satisfactory as were the recent gun trials of the "Orion," the barbette equipment of the first ship to carry the 13.5in. gun is necessarily in some measure experimental, and in the circumstances Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim have fully upheld their reputation. The next 13.5in. gun mountings to be tested will be those for the "Conqueror." These have been made by the Coventry Ordnance Works from their own design, and being the first hydraulic mountings manufactured by this company, more than ordinary interest will be taken in them. The pit trials of the "Conqueror's" mountings have recently been carried out at the Scotstoun Works with satisfactory results. These mountings embody many improvements upon earlier barbettes, and it is claimed that they facilitate the ease and certainty of manipulation in laying the guns, thereby ensuring increased accuracy of fire. With the experience which is being gained in equipping the 13.5in. gun barbettes on the hydraulic principle, it is not unreasonable to expect that the advantages of this system over that of electrically-worked turrets will be further established in the "King George" class.

### SIX ADMIRALS IN ONE PORT.

The unusual spectacle was witnessed in Devonport harbour on Oct. 19 of no fewer than six admirals' flags flying, all of which could be seen from any central position. This arose from the change in the rear-admiral commanding the Second Division of the Home Fleet and resulted in the fifteen-year-old "Mars" being temporarily elevated to the dignity of a flagship. The sextette of flags were those of Admiral Sir W. H. May, Commander-in-Chief; Rear-Admiral R. H. Stokes, Superintendent of H.M. Dockyard; Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford, Commanding the Fourth Cruiser Squadron; Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar, Commanding the Devonport Division, Home Fleet; Rear-Admiral G. E. Patey, Second in Command, of the Home Fleet's Second Division; and Rear-Admiral H. G. King-Hall, his successor, whose flag for saluting purposes was flown in the "Mars," while that of Rear-Admiral Patey was still at the masthead of the "Hibernia," from which it was finally hauled down at sunset.

### ACQUIRING NAVAL FLYING GROUNDS.

Our American cousins have not been so ready as usual to accept a new thing for the benefit of their navy, especially when that new thing was largely initiated and developed in its first stages in their own country. Reference is made to aviation, which it is now admitted on all sides has developed to a point at which it must be considered as a most desirable auxiliary to marine navies, especially in so far as the heavier than air machines are concerned. But having started there is every probability of America jumping ahead of this country; indeed, a naval flying ground is now being brought into being in the United States under the guiding hand of Captain W. I. Chambers, who has been in charge of the experimental work in aviation for the United States navy for some time past. But the sum voted by Congress for a start amounts to no more than about £5,000, which is a poor enough sum considering all that has to be done in acquiring machines and in putting up the necessary buildings at the flying centre. This grant is therefore likely to be amplified later on. The flying ground at Sheppey Island would appear to be admirably adapted to the needs of our own navy, and most of our naval officers who have obtained at their flying certificates have been trained at this centre; and it would appear to be a desirable thing for the Admiralty to secure this establishment as a fully-equipped flying ground for the fleet.

### PREPARING BOYS FOR SEA LIFE.

Some useful work is being done for both the Navy and the nation in the increasing number of thoroughly respectable boys who are being trained by various charitable agencies in the United Kingdom for a sea life in ships and shore establishments. Quite recently the Admiralty gave the Barnardo charity £75 for three boys who had been specially trained for the Navy at the Barnardo Nautical Training Home. There are several other institutions, such as the training ship "Mercury" at Southampton, the training ships "Warspite," "Arethusa," and "Exmouth" on the Thames, and at Watts' Home and the Navy League School, where boys are specially prepared for the Navy, and whose treasurers receive £25 for each lad who passes into the fleet, provided they are up to the standard in education and knowledge of sea affairs laid down as a test by the Admiralty. By this means not only are deserving boys, who are often fatherless or orphans, able to get a good start in life, if they are intelligent and willing to work, but the Navy obtains candidates who have all the corners rubbed off to begin with, by several months' training in disciplined establishments, and quite a large number of petty and warrant officers are evolved from this source of supply. In some of these institutions poor or destitute boys are taken and trained for sea life free of charge, but in nearly all of them poor parents, who cannot afford to pay large sums for the support of these boys while receiving such a training, are met by the authorities of the various charities, and such a sum per week as the parents can afford is accepted when there are vacancies in these establishments. That boys who might otherwise drift into the unskilled labour market, or even into the criminal classes, are thus prepared for useful work in our war-fleet, is a thing to be remembered when subscriptions from the public are asked for.

### HONORARY COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The unreasonable manner in which the authorities at Whitehall are interpreting the new pension rules affecting District Officers and Quartermasters, reveals one of the greatest travesties of justice of the present day administration. Instead of the recent warrant being calculated to do these officers any good, or in fact the Service generally, the opposite is the case. It is the obvious duty of Service members in the House of Commons to take this matter in hand, for the effort to do justice to honest and meritorious servi[illegible] received no greater slight in modern times [illegible] long-suffering body of officers have been deliberately tricked and their successors stand to suffer far more than those who were serving prior to this plausible Royal Warrant which deals with their future pensions. There were plenty of officers who predicted that this would be the case when the new pension rules were more closely dissected, for the ambiguous wording of the Warrant gave rise to that impression. In probing into matters in connection with the ranker's position in the Service, one has discovered that all the stir about the Honorary tab being done away with is pure moonshine, for the whole matter arose out of an administered snub for an attempt from certain quarters to fix the slight more firmly on to them. It would be very much better were the King's Commission never issued to rankers at all, if every opportunity possible is taken, as at present is done, to make these officers feel that it is conferred in a left-handed manner, instead of for services well rendered. The King surely cannot be aware of the treatment which these deserving holders of His Majesty's Commission are subjected to or it would cease forthwith. Such an exhibition of snobbishness does not exist in the case of Naval ranker-officers. Why should it do so in the Army?


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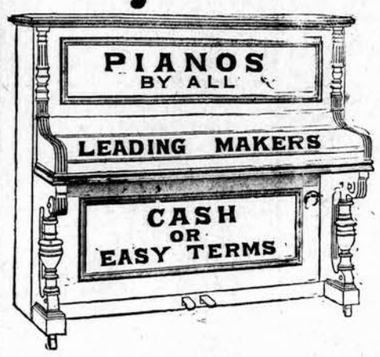


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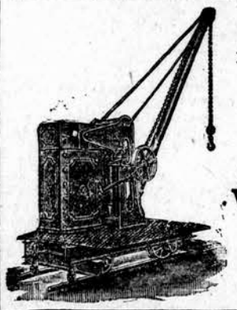

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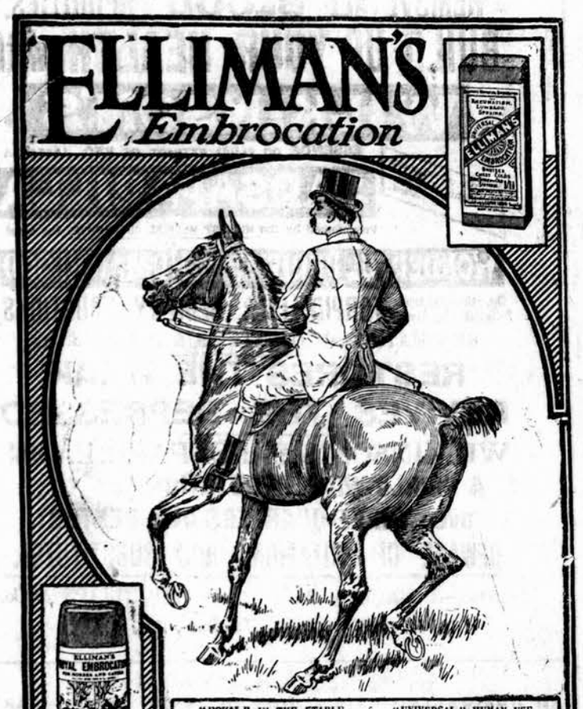

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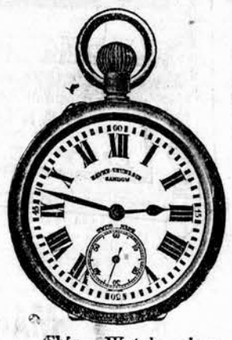

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid and Mellow—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh colds in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, glancing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DEBILITY, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices to incompatate mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwala's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarseo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tardeo.

Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 y many doctors both native and European, but to no gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you bear that since using the Pills and Ointments prescri I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always mend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully, J. W. BRAKET Government, Telegra...

8th September, 1908.

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